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S. Studies Vulture by Havana

Kissinger May
Talk With Cuban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—State Department is studying the possibility of U.S.-Cuban talks on renewing diplomatic relations following reports of Cuban interest to consider the subject under certain circumstances.

State's Ambassador to Mexico, Armando Lopez Munoz, said last night that his government is ready to discuss, not establish, relations with the United States. Washington is prepared to end support of the nine-year-old embargo of the Cuban island.

The conditional statement appeared to at least partially satisfy the two conditions for improving relations with Cuba set by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger 12 days ago. Mr. Kissinger said then that "the head of the government of Cuba" must be one of two major obstacles to rapprochement.

The second barrier, Mr. Kissinger said, is Cuba's "commitment to revolutionary policy throughout the Western Hemisphere."

Castro Statement
State Department officials said that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro reaffirmed his support for policy just 10 days ago when he declared that Cuba is willing to dispatch troops to any Latin American country which is the victim of imperialist aggression, and Cubans to fight alongside them.

The first public State Department response to Mr. Lopez's remarks was one of cautious interest.

Department spokesman George Test said: "We are not dismissing them. We will weigh everything." He said, however, that he would not want to jump to the conclusion that Mr. Lopez's statement constituted a major departure in Cuban policy toward the United States. Mr. Test indicated that further evidence of Cuba's interest in improving relations would be needed.

At his news conference in Mexico City last night, Mr. Lopez said that the U.S.-controlled naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was not an obstacle to negotiations. "But State Department officials pointed out that is policy had been expressed earlier on two occasions by Mr. Castro himself.

Some diplomats said they believe Mr. Lopez may be attempting to pave the way for a meeting with Mr. Kissinger when the latter goes to Mexico for a series of meetings with foreign leaders next month.

Asked about this prospect, a State source in Mexico said, "I can only speculate that an ambassador's meeting (with Kissinger) has something to do with the Kissinger visit."

Official U.S. spokesmen said a détente with Cuba was unrealistic because, among other things, Cuba showed no interest in improving relations. In contrast to the Chinese leadership.

Prevent Future Watergates
Senate Panel Might Suggest
Term Limit for President

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Senate Watergate committee might recommend that the president be barred from office for a term if he is found guilty of preventing future Watergate-type scandals, according to a report filed yesterday in support of the renewed attempts to get five White House tapes.

The report said that it will be available all evidence concerning the Watergate affair before it decides if such "extraordinary" legislation is necessary.

The 32-page memorandum in U.S. District Court, the committee said, the President should not be allowed to "choose" what materials are available to Congress.

It would be highly unfair to let the President to try with investigators by withholding the best evidence available to them.

Public Confidence
So long as the executive is allowed to resist full disclosure of evidence bearing on his own wrongdoing, public confidence in self-corrective processes of government will remain at low level. The committee said in an addition to its memorandum, a one-term limit on presi-



EMERGENCY LANDING—Two men clinging to their aircraft just after ditching in the Atlantic 20 miles east of the Naval Air Station at Norfolk, Va. They were picked up by a U.S. Coast Guard helicopter just after this picture was taken. The plane was on flight from Bahamas. Both men are in a hospital in good condition.

Nixon Issues 'Candor' Statements Discussing Milk and ITT Rulings

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).—President Nixon acknowledged today that he took "traditional political considerations" into account when he ordered a controversial 1971 hike in federal milk price supports.

But, in a pair of "White Papers" issued by the White House, Mr. Nixon denied that pledges of campaign contributions influenced his action to the milk case or in settlement of an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Releasing the statements as part of Mr. Nixon's so-called Operation Candor, the White House said the presidential documents, files or tape recordings were being released "in view of the fact they are on file" with the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

The major points in the statements prepared by Mr. Nixon's attorneys were:

- The President faced "first and foremost" intensive congressional pressure to increase milk price supports, and that he also took into account "economic merits of the case" and "traditional political considerations" in reaching the needs of the farm states.

- Mr. Nixon "had been informed of the dairy industry's intentions to raise funds for the 1972 campaign," although the White House asserted that the pledges were not discussed in presidential meetings on the increase in milk price supports.

- Mr. Nixon "did not direct the settlement or participate in the settlement negotiations directly or indirectly" in the anti-trust case against ITT, although he did order that an appeal in one ITT case be dropped—an instruction he rescinded two days later.

- At the time, the President "was unaware of any commitment by ITT" to contribute up to

\$450,000 toward expenses of the Republican National Convention.

The 17-page statement on the milk case said the economic consequences of the President's decision "have been beneficial to the entire country."

On March 23, 1971—two days before higher milk support levels were announced—Mr. Nixon held separate meetings with representatives of the dairy association and with key administration officials.

The White House said that the meeting with the dairy leaders was scheduled three weeks before Clifford Hardin, then Secretary of Agriculture, had announced new support levels—levels that the industry wanted raised. At the session, it said, "there was no (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Nixon May Be Willing to Yield Some of Subpoenaed Items

By John Herbers

LAGUNA BEACH, Calif., Jan. 8 (AP).—President Nixon may be willing to accept a limited compromise with the Senate Watergate committee on the release of documents and tape recordings despite the hard-line position he took last week against the panel's subpoena, White House officials said today.

The White House will continue to litigate against the committee's efforts to subpoena whatever material it feels is necessary for its investigation, authorities here said, but the President might be willing to release some papers and tapes, on a limited basis, voluntarily.

Meanwhile, Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren confirmed that Charles Alan Wright, a constitutional law specialist at the University of Texas, has returned to the White House as a part-time consultant to represent the President in court on the question of citing executive privilege in refusing to comply with the Senate committee's broad-based subpoenas for the White House material that it wants.

An "Active Role"
"Mr. Wright will be assuming an active consultant's role in our answer to the amended complaint in the original subpoena," Mr. Warren said.

Mr. Wright left the White House last fall and returned to his teaching duties at the university, somewhat miffed at how he had been treated. Late in October he told Judge John J. Sirica, of U.S. District Court in Washington, that the President would turn over to the court all the material sought by the special Watergate prosecutor's office. A few days later the White House disclosed that one of the key tape recordings sought by the prosecutor had never existed, due to a technical failure, a fact that the President and some of his assistants had known for a month.

Mr. Wright was informed of the disclosure by a White House secretary by telephone.

However, he said at that time that he would be willing to return to the White House to coordinate the question of executive privilege should it arise again. "The question did arise again when the President decided to fight the Watergate committee's subpoena."

Vice-President Ford suggested Sunday that there might be room for compromise between the White House and the committee, but he backed the President's refusal to produce the more than 500 separate items, an amount he considered excessive.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the committee, said that his panel would be amenable to such a move and indicated that the committee might be willing to settle for the five tape recordings that it originally

sought in its first subpoena last summer.

Mr. Warren said yesterday that Mr. Ford was speaking on his own Sunday. "The Vice-President was speaking as Vice-President," the press aide said. "But the facts are that nothing has changed since the President's letter."

Mr. Nixon wrote Sen. Ervin Friday, refusing to honor committee subpoenas and describing the request as an attempt at "unconstitutional usurpation of power."

After a news report on Mr. Warren's briefing yesterday said that the White House had "no plans" to yield any of the documents, Mr. Warren called reporters and backed off slightly from his formal comments. He said that the White House would examine any new request from the committee and "evaluate it based upon the attitude reflected in the request."

Gold Hits Peak As Dollar Slips

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP).—The price of gold hit a new high of \$130.50 an ounce in London today and then fell back. The gain for the day, however, was a hefty \$5 an ounce.

On the foreign-exchange markets, the dollar turned in a mixed performance, losing slightly against the deutsche mark, the Swiss franc and sterling, but gaining against the French and Belgian francs and the Dutch guilder.

Dealers attributed the confused trading to reports from an oil producers' meeting in Geneva that oil prices may be cut back in light of the dollar's appreciation. Details Page 7.

Arabs Set Summit to Plan Talks Single Delegation Urged for Geneva

BEIRUT, Jan. 8 (AP).—Egypt, Syria and Jordan have agreed to hold a summit conference in Damascus to coordinate their policies at the second stage of the Arab-Israeli peace talks in Geneva. Arab diplomats here reported today.

They said that King Hussein of Jordan wants the three Arab countries plus the Palestinians and Lebanon represented by one unified delegation at the Geneva negotiations.

Russia is expected to strongly urge the unification move at the coming Damascus summit talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian President Hafez Assad, one diplomatic source said.

The diplomatic sources also said that they expect Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to make a third tour of the Middle East. The diplomats said that the Syrian and Jordanian governments had word that Mr. Kissinger plans to make the tour before the end of this month.

Separate Peace

Hussein reportedly wants a joint delegation to represent all Arab parties concerned as a guarantee against separate peace deals with Israel.

The king warned in a recent press interview that Israel might use the Geneva talks to conclude a bilateral peace with Egypt, which would "weaken Jordan's position as a negotiator and enable Israel to take on Syria alone on the battlefield."

Hussein also believes that a joint Arab delegation would avert a possible dispute with Israel over Palestinian attendance at the Geneva talks, according to the diplomats.

State Dept. Sees Trip

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Mr. Kissinger may soon visit the Middle East again to help work out an agreement between Egypt and Israel on the separation of their forces along the Suez Canal, State Department officials said today.

The officials said that no final decision had been taken on travel plans, but that Mr. Kissinger and his top aides were thinking seriously about a trip to Cairo and Jerusalem—and perhaps some other Middle East capitals—to seek to mediate differences over how to carry out the troop disengagement and to provide a spur to the Geneva peace conference.

Mr. Kissinger discussed the Israeli approach to disengagement last Friday and Saturday with Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who flew back to Israel to join in Israeli discussions on what his government's formal proposal should be.

State Department officials said that once Israel produces a proposal, the United States can be expected to present it to Egypt privately.

Mr. Meir's Way Cleared
JERUSALEM, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—The way was cleared today for Premier Golda Meir to form a new government.

Publication of the official general election results confirmed her Labor alignment as the biggest coalition in the Knesset with 51 of the 120 seats. This was a loss of five seats from its total in the outgoing Knesset.

President Ephraim Katsir will now consult all parties in the Knesset before calling on anyone to form a government. But almost invariably, the choice is the leader of the biggest party.

Most observers here say speed is essential for the progress of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Mr. Meir has been ill with flu and Israel away. Soviet and Egyptian reaction to ideas put forward by Gen. Dayan in talks last week with Mr. Kissinger.

To Coordinate Dealing With Arabs
Nixon Weighs World Parley on Oil Crisis

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Jan. 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon is considering inviting representatives of industrialized countries to Washington next month to try to coordinate their policies in dealing with Arab oil producers, White House sources said here today.

The sources said such a meeting was one of a number of possibilities under consideration by Mr. Nixon as he attempts to deal with the current international oil shortage.

The sources also described as incorrect a report from Brussels today that Mr. Nixon had already proposed a meeting to the



Jamshid Amouzegar, Iranian finance minister.

Geneva Oil Talks Create Optimism On Lower Prices

GENEVA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amouzegar said today that the price of crude oil from the six Persian Gulf states could drop by as much as 6 percent.

Mr. Amouzegar said that the ministers of the world's 12 major oil exporting countries, meeting here today, discussed the prospects of cutting oil prices in view of the dollar's growing strength.

But Mr. Amouzegar, speaking during a break in the conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), emphasized that no decision had been reached by the ministers.

After meeting for seven hours the 12 OPEC ministers agreed to meet again tomorrow. A 6 percent drop in the recently doubled prices would balance the effective revaluation of the dollar, which has climbed back to levels set at its second official devaluation last February, Mr. Amouzegar said.

"We are discussing this matter. We have not yet decided," Mr. Amouzegar, who is conference president, said.

The conference, which opened yesterday, is discussing long-term and short-term pricing policy, and OPEC's relationship with the developing and industrialized world.

Mr. Amouzegar said that the prospect for cutting oil prices was provided for in an agreement concluded between OPEC and Western oil companies in Geneva last June.

This was a formula for automatically adjusting oil prices to take account of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the dollar, in which crude oil is priced, and other currencies.

The June meeting resulted in an increase of 6.1 percent in crude oil posted prices, the basis on which oil companies pay royalties and taxes to the oil states, to compensate for a 10 percent dollar devaluation last February.

But the accord also stipulated that if the value of the dollar rose posted prices could go down. In a modification to an earlier agreement, it ruled that a formula governing price adjustments reflecting monetary changes should be recalculated monthly instead of quarterly. This would make a downward revision of prices possible Feb. 1.

Upward Swing
In Vienna today, an OPEC spokesman said that crude oil prices may be reduced slightly if the dollar continues its present upward swing on world money markets.

The spokesman said that Mr. Amouzegar's 6 percent figure appeared to be an estimate based on the value of the dollar in recent days.

The six Persian Gulf countries, Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, last month doubled the price of their crude oil to a market value of about \$7 per barrel.

A 6 percent rise in the value of the dollar would reduce the barrel price by 42 cents.

Apart from Gulf countries, Nigeria and Libya were also involved in the 1973 agreement. Four other OPEC members, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia and Venezuela, have independent pricing arrangements.

After today's meeting ended, sources close to the Algerian delegation said that the ministers would decide tomorrow on any price adjustment due to the changed value of the dollar.

The question of whether oil prices should be linked to the dollar has assumed critical importance in the last three weeks as the dollar has made strong gains against leading European currencies and the Japanese yen.

When the June agreement was made, the dollar was moving equally fast in the opposite direction, and few experts then predicted that it would recover as fast as it has.

Mr. Amouzegar stressed at a press briefing tonight that he regarded the present posted prices as realistic, and said that he saw no chance of reductions apart from those linked with the dollar's rise.

He said that Persian Gulf oil countries were now receiving \$7 per barrel for their oil. "It is up to our economic community, which we have asked to report on this issue, whether this price should go up," he added.

Mr. Amouzegar warned of the continuing threat of inflation on petroleum prices, saying that he hoped that industrialized countries would be able to reduce their inflation rates.

Bypass Companies
In Beirut, a Lebanese oil expert, Nicolas Sarkis, said that the deal "demonstrates how the importing countries have begun to bypass the oil companies in their relations with the exporting states."

Writing in the Beirut daily newspaper Al Anwar, Mr. Sarkis said this trend is increasing in Europe and Japan.

According to Mr. Sarkis, "This is the first time Saudi Arabia has concluded a government-to-government oil deal." It is significant and indicative of the new policy Saudi Arabia has begun to follow in bypassing oil companies.

An Nahar described the deal as historic and said: "It is seen as a coup in that this is the first time Saudi Arabia has acted outside the pro-American line."

Energy Ministry Is Created In U.K., Carrington Heads It

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath moved today to deal with the energy crisis by creating a new department with sweeping powers.

The new agency, the Department of Energy, will be headed by Mr. Heath's closest adviser, Lord Carrington, the Secretary of Defense. The department will control the nation's programs for offshore oil, electricity, coal, gas and nuclear energy.

It was a move with some political overtones in view of proposals in Parliament for revamping the government's machinery to deal with the present crisis, stemming from oil and coal shortages, and to search for long-term solutions. Mr. Heath's aides suggested, however, that the prime minister had long been considering the right method to deal with growing energy problems.

As the new defense secretary, Mr. Heath named Ian Gilmour, 47, who has been minister of state for defense. Lord Carrington, 54, remains the chairman of the Conservative party. In all, the shuffle announced today involved 15 officials.

No Quick Result Seen

The creation of the new agency, announced on the eve of what is expected to be an acrimonious House of Commons debate on the energy crisis, is unlikely to have any direct effect on setting Britain's current crisis, which is largely the result of a slowdown by the nation's miners. Because of the loss of coal, coupled with



Lord Carrington

Involving 200 Million Barrels Saudis Agree in Principle To French Oil-for-Arms Deal

GENERATED A REPORT THAT 500 million tons of crude oil over 20 years were involved.

Agreement Initiated
Mr. Yamani's figure of 200 million barrels—about 30 million tons—was the same as that mentioned by the Middle East Economic Survey of Beirut, which said last weekend that the two nations have initiated an agreement involving this amount.

Reports in Paris said that France will give Saudi Arabia weapons, industrial plants and technical assistance in exchange for the oil.

There was no confirmation that the weapons would include Mirage fighter-bombers.

The Beirut publication said that the deliveries would be over a period of three years. Mr. Yamani mentioned no duration for the agreement.

If the agreement goes through, it will be the first major pact of its kind.

Reports from London said that the British government also is seeking to conclude a similar agreement with Saudi Arabia.

Oil sources discounted as exaggerated a report that 500 million tons of crude oil over 20 years were involved.

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Japan Plans No 'Marshall Plan'

MANILA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka today rejected the idea of a Japanese "Marshall Plan" for poorer Southeast Asian neighbors.

He told newsmen after talks with President Ferdinand E. Marcos that instead of unilateral aid Japan would make its contributions through multinational agencies.

"Bilateral relations may tend to cause certain tensions," said Mr. Tanaka, who is on the first stop of a five-nation tour of Southeast Asia.

Worst Inflation Since 1946

U.S. '73 Wholesale Prices Up 18.2%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The nation's worst inflation in the postwar era continued today as the wholesale price index rose 18.2 percent from the end of 1972 to the end of 1973. The last

month after allowance for normal seasonal price changes, the index rose 1.4 percent. The index rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in December, and a huge 26.7 percent for 1973 as a whole. But farm and food prices are volatile and occasionally have shown large increases in the past, though not as large as in 1973.

The index for farm products and processed foods and feeds rose 1.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, in December, and a huge 26.7 percent for 1973 as a whole. But farm and food prices are volatile and occasionally have shown large increases in the past, though not as large as in 1973.

The extraordinary feature of 1973, according to the near-universal view of economists in and out of the government, was the rise of 14.5 percent in the broad index of "industrial commodities," ranging from haute couture to copper just mined from the earth to a finished automobile or shirt.

While the most stunning increase was 65 percent in the category of fuels and power, the increases were widespread, reflecting a worldwide boom and soaring prices for raw commodities of nearly all kinds. For example, the index for nonferrous metals—copper, lead, zinc, tin and the like—was up 32.5 percent from December a year ago, and the index for cotton products was up 32.4 percent.

Meany's View

Statements from the government and its critics today took familiar lines. George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, said, "America begins 1974 with the worst kind of economic news." He cited "sky-high" prices for food, fuel, and housing, and rising unemployment.

Mr. Meany cited the petroleum element in today's statistics. "In the last year," he said, "the wholesale price of crude petroleum increased 27.5 percent, but refined petroleum products increased 125 percent. The result has been outrageous profits for the oil companies and underscores the need for a genuine excess-profits tax."

Herbert Stein, chairman of the president's council of economic advisers, repeated a theme he has frequently emphasized before: "We are now going through an essentially one-time adjustment to higher energy prices, and we are still making an adjustment to relatively short food supplies. These adjustments, which are producing such skyrocketing prices, will come to an end."

"Thereafter, the continuing rate of inflation will depend upon the more basic forces of the total demand for output and rate of growth of our total capacity to produce."

Problems on Controls

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., vice-chairman of the congressional Joint Economic Committee, called for an end of wage and price controls except for "troubling sectors of the economy where there is excess demand or insufficient competition."

"Controls in these areas can be coupled with the timely and flexible use of export controls and allocation plans to prevent serious domestic shortages," he added. "It is agreed in and out of government that price controls have been unable to contain the price explosion in the consumer goods and services sector, and that the controls have done little to reduce inflation."

The rule was established by judicial decision to prevent unlawful police conduct by denying law enforcement machinery the results of that conduct.

The majority, in an opinion written by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., maintained that the rule would have no beneficial deterrent effect in grand jury proceedings.

"Such an extension [to grand jury proceedings] would deter only police investigation conducted 'directed toward the discovery of evidence solely for use in a grand jury investigation,'" Justice Powell wrote.

Today's decision follows one last month involving the exclusionary rule, in that case, by the same 5-3 vote, the Supreme Court held that any evidence turned up by police when they make a search incident to a lawful arrest is usable in court. When a prisoner about to be taken into custody is searched, the exclusionary rule does not apply to what is found, the court held in the earlier case.

Joining Justice Powell in the majority were Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Potter Stewart, Byron R. White, Harry A. Blackmun and William H. Rehnquist.

The exclusionary rule was first applied in federal courts in 1914.



A WHALE OF AN APPETITE—Three dolphins and a tiger shark (big mouth) being fed their vitamins (fish) at Windsor Safari Park just outside of London. The fish are specially treated to boost resistance of dolphins and whales to cold weather.

Though Weathermen Charges Dropped

U.S. Radicals Remain in Hiding

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Weathermen, leftists who preach revolutionary violence, can come in from the cold now, but sources close to them do not expect them to do so soon.

An offshoot of the Students for a Democratic Society, the Weathermen disappeared underground four years ago when the federal

government piled up bombing, conspiracy and interstate riot indictments against them. Now the U.S. prosecutors have dropped the last of these cases pending against the nucleus of "Weather people," as they sometimes called themselves.

But 10 of them still are at large, presumably hiding somewhere in the United States. And political bombing, while it has

declined dramatically, is still an occasional weapon. "I have no knowledge, no facts, only hopes," said Leonard Boudin, the criminal lawyer for radical defendants whose own daughter, Kathy, disappeared with the other Weathermen in 1970.

Hope for Amnesty

"My hope, very frankly," Mr. Boudin said, "is as the revelations of official lawlessness develop further, that there will be a nationwide campaign of amnesty for these young people." Mr. Boudin lumps together all of the anti-war protesters, from Weathermen to military service resisters, as "young people who were the first to recognize the official lawlessness."

Gerald Lefcourt, a radical lawyer in New York who represented the Weathermen successfully against the government's major conspiracy indictment, thought it was unlikely that any of the former defendants would turn up soon. In part, he suspected that the FBI would charge them with something else, perhaps the string of unsolved bombings at the Capitol and Pentagon and corporate offices which has been attributed to the Weathermen underground. The most recent occurred three months ago at TTT headquarters in New York City.

"My feeling," said Mr. Lefcourt, "is that if Kathy Boudin and Bernadine Dorn and Mark Rudd walked into my office tomorrow and said, 'Call the FBI,' the FBI would come down here and arrest them for something. They would be charged with those bombings or something. I don't know if the government could prove anything, but it's so obvious that the government is still looking for these people."

The group formally banded in 1969 under the name from the line in a Bob Dylan song, "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows."

Rudd and Dorn and other prominent figures in the Weatherman faction spoke enthusiastically about bombing, bank robbery, even murder, as weapons against the state and capitalism.

2 Died in Blast

By the spring of 1970, they faced federal and local charges all around the country. Two of them died that winter in an explosion at a New York townhouse where the Weathermen were presumed to be making bombs.

The main federal charges against them were dropped by federal prosecutors in October and last week. The issue was government surveillance of the defendants and, rather than allow defense lawyers to explore what federal officials had done, the government decided to forfeit the cases.

Only two of the 13 defendants—Linda Evans and Judy Clark—have been apprehended. They were tried on state charges in Illinois and served 90 days in jail. The others are still at large and several also face local charges in Illinois and elsewhere.

An FBI spokesman said that "the possibility exists they may be named in future indictments. This, of course, would heat up the investigation" of the bombings, he added.

Helsinki Blacked Out

HELSINKI, Jan. 8 (AP).—The City of Helsinki was blacked out for 40 minutes yesterday because of a fault in a local electric power station.

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Baker to Pay U.S. \$40,000 In Settlement

Agreement Is Reached In Justice Dept. Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, convicted influence-peddler in a major Johnson administration scandal, agreed in court today to pay the U.S. Treasury \$40,000, a federal suit originally sought to recover \$108,000 of what the government called influence-peddling money paid to Baker when he was chief Senate aide to Lyndon B. Johnson.

Justice Department lawyers agreed in a consent judgment that the amount Baker retained was actually half that.

The department's lawyer on the civil case, Stanley Fage, said the settlement represented a substantial part of the money at stake and demonstrated that government employees who collect outside money related to their jobs cannot expect to keep it.

Silent In Court

Baker, 43, who appeared in court with his daughter, Casey, 20, looking on, would make no comment to newsmen and was silent during the proceedings. Baker's lawyer, William E. McDaniels, told the court that Baker's acceptance of the settlement "does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing on the part of Mr. Baker."

As a reason for Baker's willingness to settle, Mr. McDaniels said that a trial in the capital of the verdict that would be made would not be in Baker's best personal or business interests.

Baker possessed considerable power as secretary to the Democratic majority when Mr. Johnson was Senate majority leader. Baker reportedly became a millionaire while he held the job, from 1955 to 1963.

Baker was sentenced to three years in prison on conviction of seven counts, including obtaining \$137,000 illegally through influence-peddling, underpayment of income taxes, and pocketing political contributions. He was paroled in June, 1972, after serving 17 months.

U.S. Scientists Say Comet Has Rare Molecule

Rare Molecule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—Scientists have discovered a second rare molecule in the Milky Way, in the rapidly dimming comet Kohoutek, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said yesterday.

Dr. Schubert, head of NASA's Operation Kohoutek, said the observation of hydrogen cyanide in the comet was a discovery that reinforced the theory that comets were formed by interstellar dust grains far from the sun.

"This is really important knowledge," he said, "it finds substances which we don't observe in the solar system but which we did observe out in the Milky Way."

The presence of hydrogen cyanide in Kohoutek was discovered by Dr. Lewis Snyder, Dr. David Buhl, and Dr. Walter H. Ruesher at the National Radio Observatory at Kitt Peak, Ariz.

Hydrogen cyanide has never before been observed in comets. Scientists at Kitt Peak earlier reported detecting the gas methyl cyanide, also seen for the first time in a comet.

Skylab Astronauts Photograph Atlantic

HOUSTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Skylab-3 astronauts yesterday photographed a belt of the Atlantic Ocean from Mexico to France.

The work of Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue will help in the study of currents in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean and weather research.

3 Die in W. Va. Mine

BOLT, W.Va., Jan. 8 (AP).—Three construction workers were killed yesterday when ropes supporting their platform snapped and sent them plummeting to the bottom of a 150-foot coal mine shaft, officials said. Three other men were injured.



Bobby Baker arriving at U.S. District Court on Monday.

Citing Watergate, Rep. Litton Sells \$3.8 Million Home

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Saying that he wished to avoid suspicion of conflict of interest, and noting that the Watergate scandals have eroded the public's confidence in elected officials, Rep. Jerry Litton, D., Mo., has sold his home, a ranch, for \$3.8 million.

The freshman congressman, a member of the House Agriculture Committee's Livestock and Poultry Subcommittee, bought the ranch with his father on a \$20,000 investment in 1960. He said most of the sale's proceeds would be placed in trust.

Rep. Litton said: "While I think it is good for congressmen to be in business for themselves, in order to keep abreast of today's business and people problems, at this point in history, I think it is most important that people have confidence in their government and those who govern."

He said a postcard poll of his constituents last autumn showed 75 percent of respondents lacking trust in officials. He added: "Watergate obviously had some bearing on this. . . I think our biggest single problem is regaining the confidence of the American people."

Rep. Litton, 36, said the ranch at Chillicothe, Mo., "took a lifetime to build." Gerald Schoenfelder of Scottsdale and Douglas, Ariz., bought the ranch, where Charolais cattle are raised.

CIA Agent Tied To Phony Letter Leaves Thailand

BANGKOK, Jan. 8 (AP).—The CIA agent who sent to the Thai government a phony cease-fire offer, purportedly from a Communist insurgent leader, has left Thailand and "appropriate disciplinary action has been taken," U.S. Ambassador William R. Kinnear said today.

Mr. Kinnear spoke to Thai newsmen at Chiangmai, in northern Thailand, where he stopped on an orientation tour. His remarks were reported by the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Kinnear, who has been trying to play down his former military career—including his work with the CIA in Washington from 1950-1952—was reportedly angry over the phony letter. Sources said it was sent about one week after he presented his credentials on Nov. 29.

The CIA agent, reported to be an American, was said to have hoped the letter would increase defections to the government.

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Supreme Court Relaxes Rule On Evidence for Grand Juries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Supreme Court today narrowed the scope of a judicial device that allows suspects in criminal cases to suppress evidence that police have gathered legally.

By a 5-3 vote, the court trimmed the controversial "exclusionary rule," a major source of complaints that criminals go free on technicalities.

Airlines Ask Halt in Fuel Cost Rise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The airline industry warned the government today to halt the rising price of jet fuel or the loss on an airline ticket would beyond the reach of millions of travelers.

In a letter to energy chief William E. Simon, the Air Transport Association said that the shortage of jet fuel could result in a billion-dollar price increase for the times this year.

ATA president Paul R. Ignatius said Mr. Simon that the airlines were concerned that escalating jet prices could ultimately drive transportation beyond the reach of millions of citizens to whom it is essential.

Nixon Set to Return to Commercial Jet

SAN CLEMENTE, Jan. 8 (AP).—A White House spokesman said yesterday that President Nixon will return to Washington aboard a commercial jet, the same way he flew here for Christmas.

There are no plans for any permanent airplanes to come out of the President's return.

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Jack Benny Tax Claim Denied on UCLA Gift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service has rejected comedian Jack Benny's attempt to deduct \$124,000 from his income taxes in 1967 and 1968 for a donation of memorabilia to the University of California at Los Angeles.

Mr. Benny's lawyer said last week that the deduction is similar to one President Nixon claimed for donating his vice-presidential papers to the national archives. The IRS accepted Mr. Nixon's claim. The case came to light when Mr. Benny filed an appeal of the IRS decision in U.S. Tax Court.

U.S. Acts to Bar Super-Glue: It Welds Fingers, Perils Eyes

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The government moved yesterday to bar distribution of a product because it may be too good.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission said that it has asked nine distributors to recall voluntarily at least a million tubes of "instant" glue so sticky that it may be dangerous.

Commission chairman Richard Simpson said that the glue apparently can stick "anything to anything" and acts so quickly that it can cause two fingers to stick together or a finger to stick to a face. It is an "adhesive that's very good," Mr. Simpson said. "Maybe it's too good."

The glue, which has the generic name "cyano-acrylate," is one of the instant glues developed for use in surgery. It is sold in hobby, hardware and drugstores under at least nine brand names.

The commission sent letters to each company involved, asking them to halt the product's distribution.

Ohio Police Kill Insane Convict, Rescue 3 Women

JUNCTION CITY, Ohio, Jan. 8 (AP).—Police killed one inmate and wounded another last night after the two men threatened to kill three women hostages at a treatment center for mentally ill convicts, authorities said. The three hostages were not harmed.

Police stormed the room where the hostages were held as a 7 p.m. deadline drew near. The inmates had held the women hostage for five hours and had threatened to kill them with homemade knives unless given a getaway car.

Michael Woods, 22, was shot twice and died at a hospital in nearby Lancaster an hour after the women were freed. Bernard Barblan, 32, suffered head and arm wounds and was described as being in satisfactory condition.

The women were treated for shock. All three worked in the facility's records center.

Dr. Kenneth E. Gaver, director of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, said he made the decision for the police to break into the room shooting. Dr. Gaver said he considered the men as dangerous and felt that the women's lives were in jeopardy, a spokesman said. The Highway Patrol said policemen talked to the men for 15 minutes before storming the room.

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Currency Is Not a Toy

While many Americans are viewing the declining purchasing power of the dollar at home with dubious eyes, their currency is evoking quite different emotions abroad. This may suggest that profit is not without honor save in its own country, but the dollar's upsurge on the global market, following its distresses last year, is really another example of the dangers of the short view in matters of world currency.

To be sure, the strength of the dollar is a reflection of what is, in all probability, a fact: that the American economy will be better able to sustain the energy crisis, for short and long term, than those industrial nations whose high performance in recent years seemed to shadow that of the United States. Even the British pound, although sagging under the impact of Britain's worst economic crisis since World War II, has been sustained by the promise of energy from the North Sea fields.

But the money-mongers last year, whether gnomes of Zurich, afloats of Arabia or ogres of the multinational corporations, were not very shrewd in their long-term calculations when they drove down the dollar. Not only did they fail to foresee the energy crisis, although signs of it were apparent, but they underrated the basic American economic soundness which was to become evident in food exports and a newly favorable balance of trade.

There was undoubtedly profit for some in

selling the dollar short last year, and there will be profit in buying the dollar now. But that is not really the point. The fluctuations of major currencies have an impact that goes far beyond the gains or losses of those whose main interest lies in the temporary rise and fall of the dollar, the pound, the mark, the franc, the yen. Currency liquidity is part of the process of trade among nations, but it can become a hazard and an obstacle to that trade, and a grave problem to the nations who depend upon it for their livelihood.

The postwar structure of international currency arrangements has been shattered. There are wide differences over the methods that might be used to restore order to a chaotic market. There is, in fact, good reason to question many of the assumptions on which the whole existing system of international trade is founded: the relationships between industrial states and those who provide them with raw materials and with markets, for example. It is, then, too much to expect that any very speedy or permanent arrangement for world currency can be reached that will accurately reflect the shifting bases of real wealth that lie behind the coins and banknotes. But it is not too much to require of the nations that they start now to study and work for such an arrangement and that they apply at least temporary measures to cure some of the existing ills. Money, in the cliché, is not everything—but it is too important in its effects to be left as the plaything of the market.

Ethiopia Food Aid: A Case History

The case of Ethiopia, which is exporting grain for cash while importing food for free to relieve its hungry poor, cannot fail to dishearten anyone concerned with the tightening world food situation. As far as outsiders knew, Ethiopia was struck last year by a terrible drought which uprooted a million or more peasants in two provinces and left an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 dead. It seemed typical of the growing number of countries whose whole development is jeopardized by inadequacies on the basic front of food. These nations live on the ragged edge of the weather: a good season barely lets them stay even, a bad season can push them over. It is precisely because of the seeming predicament of countries like Ethiopia that the international community is starting, begrudgingly, to explore new ways to cope with the feeding and development of the world's poor.

We say the "seeming" predicament of Ethiopia with a purpose. For it turns out that it is simplistic, if not downright wrong, to attribute its recent miseries to drought. The responsibility, or a good portion of it, had much better be fixed on the country's political leadership. In brief, Ethiopia's political system has not provided it with the cushion to absorb the admittedly heavy blows of nature which the country is bound to suffer. Even a quick glance at the political system conveys an impression of what it has failed to do. Provincial officials in the drought zone, for instance, apparently figured that officials at the center did not wish to be disturbed by the bad news. Months later, once the news did get through, the Ethiopian government was still reluctant to advertise the problem by seeking international aid. Nor did it choose to treat the problem itself, to the degree it might have, by diverting grain intended for commercial export. To local protests about its attitude toward its own starving citizens, the government seems to have responded with extreme stiffness, sometimes with gunfire.

In Ethiopia, the government appears to

have distributed a great deal of land to political favorites in return for their loyalty. Peasants have small chance to own their own land and make a decent living on it. The Ethiopian parliament, which is heavy with big landowners, has been discussing land reform for years without effective results. Emergencies such as local droughts merely give big landowners a better chance to buy poor smallholders out at fire-sale terms. That is to say, what seems at first glance to be a problem of production aggravated by bad weather is at the same time, perhaps to a larger extent, a problem of politics and social organization as well.

Ethiopia's policy poses a genuine dilemma for outsiders moved by the spectacle of human suffering. Why and how should outsiders care for people left in the lurch by their own government? In the current situation, a foreign church group led by an Irish priest has provided more relief, according to press reports, than has the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, which is said to own 20 percent of the arable land. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D., Mass.,—uninhibited, as is the U.S. government, by any felt requirement to defer to the sensibilities of Haile Selassie—has been more active in focusing public attention than has the aged emperor himself.

Those who help are filling a real need. The beneficiaries would otherwise be in even more desperate straits. But they are being exploited in a sense by a remiss government. More serious, they are taking up some of that government's slack and allowing it to continue avoiding the hard choices that will be necessary if it is to care conscientiously for its own people. That is, of course, the classical dilemma of aid of any sort: it can enhance dependency as well as ease distress. But it needs to be squarely faced in respect to food aid, because the world may already be in a period when food aid is the most important kind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Rhodesia's Invitation

If the ruling caucus in Rhodesia had a sense of humor, a double jest could be detected in its campaign to attract one million new white immigrants. The most despondent British winter since the war obviously seemed a jocular time to invite to a country of great beauty, prolonged sunshine and cheap labor all those people tired of cold grates and workers who do not know their place. Rhodesia's immigration record recently has not been good. In November there was a net gain of only 74 and in September there was a net loss of 110. Against these figures, one million new Rhodesians seems a shade optimistic, especially as the incomers would outnumber the resident whites four to one. But the other irony, not made plain in the advertisement, is that the able-bodied immigrants would have to join the police reserves and might well, before long, be manning the barricades. . . .

—From the Guardian (London).

Sino-Japanese Pact

The trade agreement—admittedly a milestone in the developing relations between Tokyo and Peking—was on the horizon before Mr. Ohira set out from Tokyo on his hurriedly planned Peking mission. But it goes to his credit that he has concluded this first official trade pact with Peking without any delay. However, what Mr. Ohira did not get from Peking is more significant than what he has managed to obtain in the bargain. The Ohira mission had raised hopes in many quarters that the stalled air-routes talks between Tokyo and Peking would at least be reopened and brought to a successful accord. But Mr. Ohira has not been able to make any progress in this vital front. . . . However, the Chinese leadership that knows that Premier Kakuei Tanaka's political future is considerably dependent on his foreign policy, including the China air link, is not just ready to strike a deal without getting in return the heavy political price it is waiting for.

—From the Hong Kong Standard.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

WASHINGTON.—The financial and commercial position of the United States is, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The exports of cereals during the last six months of 1939 have come to within four million bushels of the corresponding months last year. Railway companies' receipts still tend upward; money continues easy and is likely to do so until the government requires the large sum, belonging to the Treasury, now in the hands of the banks.

Fifty Years Ago

LONDON.—The children's Bible to be published by Cambridge University in the near future will definitely not include stories of hatred, vengeance and blood-spilling, because they are considered harmful to the minds of young people. But neither will this Bible be written in childish language. It will contain carefully chosen selections from both the Old and the New Testaments. Needless to say, there has been much interest aroused over the project.



Politics Under the Earth

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Possibly the most interesting shift in world balances this decade will eventually be seen not as the ending of two dominant military blocs and the start of a newly perceived penitential grouping—the United States, Russia, the European Community, China and Japan—but as the emergence of the nonaligned underdeveloped lands as an effective global force.

This is not because of their immense population, once described to me by Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne as "the Third World's atom bomb." It is rather because that inchoate collection of nations possesses certain key raw materials which, if held back, can weaken if not paralyze at least some industrial powers.

Oil is but the first and most flamboyant example of what may prove to be an emergent pattern. Boumedienne told me (February, 1971): "Petroleum is in Algerian earth. It must be used for the Algerian national economy and not for the benefit of other, richer lands. All the wealth of the Algerian earth belongs to the people of Algeria." (This includes another key energy source—natural gas.)

Increased Prices

Boumedienne continued: "There must be increased prices . . . and we must assert our ownership. . . . The Algerian state, according to international law, has the right to nationalize any foreign concession." The day after our talk he nationalized 51 percent of France's petroleum concession. In July, 1972, he predicted in another conversation an energy crisis with the Middle East and North Africa becoming vital to world development.

There is little disagreement among the oil-states on this, no matter how much they may argue on other matters. The Shah of Iran, although poles apart from Boumedienne, told me the last time I saw him (April 14, 1973): "The UN Charter states specifically that all the natural wealth of a country belongs to that country. . . . We know our fuel business and we will sell energy from an organization at least as trustworthy as that which existed before. . . . Anyone who has the money can come and buy our product."

Since last October's Arab-Israeli war, many of the most important petroleum-producing states (outside of North America) have readjusted to the old law of supply and demand and realized they can make more money by withholding oil from the market while enormously boosting the price.

This has worked like a dream, aided by lack of planning in the industrial West and Japan, which somehow refused to believe it possible that they could lose eternal access to cheap fuels owned by other peoples. The Shah told me in 1961 that the United States wasn't doing enough to protect its access to oil abroad. He recalled later: "Nobody believed me then. But now your country realizes the importance of this."

Copper, Too

Petroleum and natural gas are only part of the picture. New resources are inevitable in other areas. Copper could be next. At last year's Arab summit, President Joseph Mobutu of Zaïre addressed the meeting (first non-Arab to do so) and there have since been reports that he was offered funds to stockpile copper from Zaïre and neighboring Zambias.

Zaïre, Zambia, Chile and Peru are the four great copper suppliers and, despite ideological arguments, they have all agreed to restrict exports if the existing favorable price structure threatens to collapse. Arab stockpiling of Zaïre-Zambia copper would probably boost prices. This same kind of logic is bound to be applied to other materials. The law of supply and demand can be a handy weapon when properly used. To a large degree, neither the United States nor the Soviet Union (much less China) have been seriously inconvenienced by the first successful attempt to apply this law—in the instance of petroleum. They

have access to largely sufficient stocks of their own and (especially the United States) can easily cut down wasteful usage. But the day is coming when the Third World applies more and more political leverage by restricting access to more and more items. This is normal logic. It is high time, therefore, that the technically advanced West gets ready to act in unison (as tentatively suggested by Kissinger) to face inevitable difficulties which could further hamper its progress.

If this is not done, some Western nations face the possibility that a decade or two hence, because of their overloaded social commitments to themselves, they—and not the Third World—will be the earth's underdeveloped segment.

Letters

Charles (Chip) Bohlen

The Herald Tribune has received so many letters of eulogy since the death of Mr. Bohlen on Jan. 1 that it is not possible to publish them all. Mr. Bohlen's letter is presented to represent all of them.

Mr. Sulzberger's tribute (CHT, Jan. 5-6) to Ambassador Bohlen is so just and so eloquent that there is little to add. But even Mr. Bohlen's most ardent admirers outside government cannot really know what it was like to work with this extraordinary man.

My first encounter with him took place at the Paris embassy in 1963, where he took up his mission in the midst of the Cuban missile crisis. On one of those hectic evenings, I came in late from the Foreign Ministry to find a stranger of unquestionable distinction packing the day rabbi's warrent that housed the political section. It must have been a day or two before he presented his letters at the Elysee; he had therefore the double frustration of passing those crucial hours outside the area of his passionate interest and with no official status. When I had introduced myself, he resumed his packing.

"Why did he do it?" he kept asking. "How could he do it?" I realized that he was brooding over the fantasies of Nikita Khrushchev, and although he could have expected no answer from the likes of me, I was flattered that an expert of his stature should share his own perplexity at that perilous moment in the history of Soviet-American relations and indeed of the whole bipolar world as we had come to know it.

He understood Gen. de Gaulle as well as anyone, I think, although the first months evoked some startled growls at the general's timing, especially the speed with which he rejected the post-Vietnam offer of the United States and cast Great Britain into outer darkness. He never failed to acknowledge de Gaulle's great qualities, even when the general's misconceptions about the United States were causing the sharpest irritation. Of the numerous ambassadors who dealt with him, he was clearly the most effective.

He alone had intelligence and courage enough to "Washington to sit tight, stop fussing, and live from day to day—of which turned out to be just the right tactic. He was too ripe a diplomat and too experienced in the vagaries of human character to take seriously the Canadian problem, who suffered from the misconception that Gen. de Gaulle was a kind of cosmic tycoon with whom one could strike interesting bargains. One of his colleagues at a nearby post kept bombarding the State Department with cables in this sense, but his recommendations were as impracticable as they were ingenious. "Guidance again from Old Z." the ambassador would sigh. "Now you have draft up a little message for him. Not too tough—he means well—and not too sweet either. You know—the razor in the velvet glove."

At Mr. Bohlen's staff meetings, he went straight to the heart of every question, and he posed, of adversary arguments, a series of questions with a kind of mild-mannered and humorous ferocity that never failed to cause a chuckle. At one dull meeting of American chiefs of mission in 1966, he leaned back and demolished the analysis of one optimistic colleague who had predicted a glorious future for American leadership in NATO. He summed up his views by announcing, in the gentlest of tones that he had never heard anything with which he agreed less. "Thank God,"

said one of his other colleagues, rubbing his hands with delight, "at least a note of controversy!" When I moved to the political counselor's desk, Mr. Bohlen became a neighbor, and I used to look forward to his incursions through the little postern door that connected our offices. Mentioning me to keep my seat, he would wander about, sometimes with his hands folded behind his head, and after he had to give up smoking, he chewed on a dummy holder. He would air his views, many of them highly unorthodox, on various subjects, mostly the big ones:

Vietnam, Chinese recognition, Franco-Soviet relations. Underneath the casual discourse and the coruscation of humor, one sensed the vibration of cords of steel. And having by this time developed a corded to the political material which our section sent up to him, he would pause now and then in his perambulations, and absent-mindedly scrawl his initials on anything on my desk that looked green, which was the color of outgoing cables. Often I had not yet read these myself, and I had trouble convincing my subordinates that they should make changes in masterpieces which obviously bore the boss's stamp of approval.

It was this confidence, this casual and easy approach that made it a joy to work with him. He never belittled his subordinates for anything and never flinched with their reports, but everyone knew what was wanted and no one would dream of going slack. Always one felt drawn to the highest standards of precision, punctuality, loyalty, calm judgment—the four great diplomatic virtues, according to Talleyrand—and always one counted on his undeviating integrity. Like Talleyrand also, Mr. Bohlen was not an admirer of eager belligerence. The embassy under his hand, and even at tense moments, never roared like a furnace but hummed evenly like a well-adjusted dynamo. And on everything he touched, he left a certain high polish, which raised definition and, which one encounters only once or twice in a lifetime in any profession and especially in diplomacy.

JOHN BOVEY.

U.S. Constitution

James Reston's discussion of "Nixon's Last One" (Thursday, CHT, Jan. 3), as most of the comments you have published on the Watergate controversy, appears to dodge what should be the paramount issue before the American people: Does the Constitution need to be revised so as to make the removal of a president who has lost the confidence of Congress an easier process than it is at present?

Perhaps it is time to consider whether the Constitution is suited to present conditions? Maybe a parliamentary system such as is found in most other democratic states is more efficient than one based on the doctrine of the separation of powers? A discussion of these questions would be infinitely more interesting and constructive than constant variations on the theme: "Nixon should resign and if he doesn't Congress should impeach him."

JACQUES OZANNE.

Nice.

Kissinger's Prize

It's not only his former wife and the classmates of his son who think that Henry A. Kissinger

doesn't deserve the Nobel Peace Prize; there are others with the same opinion. Because never was a man so overestimated as Mr. Kissinger.

A genius, yes, but only in selling out allies by sweeping problems under the rug. In Vietnam, in selling out Saigon, he accomplished bringing home the American soldiers—a very good thing—but the problems were not solved. The situation there is worsening, and the Viet Cong is preparing a big new offensive.

What did he get from China, selling out Taiwan and creating ill feelings in Japan? Only that China can now brandish its veto right in the UN and now says the same unpleasant things about America but with more polite words.

After selling grain and other commodities to Russia for "nothing," Mr. Kissinger got a "nothing" in the sense that Mr. Brezhnev thought the way clear to destroy Israel.

So the Kissinger detractors are right when they say he does not deserve the Nobel prize. Rather a golden broom for the "biggest" (under the rug) sweeper of our time.

LEO WIKLER.

Lugano, Switzerland.

Murder Groups

It is interestingly painful to see the light-hearted attitude of Western governments to Arab terrorism.

It is now obvious that the Palestinian murder groups are not interested in a political solution of any kind and increasingly direct their crimes against the West in general.

Though only a few hundred strong, they have a secure territorial base, unlimited Arab money, unlimited weaponry and training centers and at all times are assured of complete immunity. They are served by other murder groups in many countries, by many of the Arab workers in Europe, by Arab diplomats worldwide. In fact, the Arabs, like Frankenstein, have created the monsters and are incapable of controlling them. Never before has a criminal association wielded power on such a global scale.

They have already been provided with SAM missiles. It is only a matter of time until they receive atomic bombs which they will not hesitate to use. They now successfully dictate to European governments. As their power increases, so will their demands.

It would be presumptuous for me to suggest any remedy, but I think it is time that those in power realize that our whole judicial and social system is threatened and that they do not have the right to refrain from action, whatever the means, whatever the costs. It is either we who control the terrorists or they who will control us.

G. VILLA.

London.

Talking Back to Qadhafi

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Two Italian humorists write regularly a journal called *La Stampa*. A journal is edited by an Arrigo Le who is Jewish. *La Stampa*, owned by the Fiat Motor Co. Libya is owned by one Moosa Qadhafi.

A while ago, *La Stampa* published a routine piece by a humorist. This time around, the manner of Art Bucher, there is a fictitious sketch of President Qadhafi, who is a national Moslem, an ascetic of his shrinking ferocity, and an ardent anti-Israeli. The article includes the following lines:

"It seems that Qadhafi really is a creature of the CIA. He does move a finger without asking their authorization. . . . A religious fanatic? Don't believe it. It seems that when he was Marxist, Tito's guest, he ate an entire bull alone. And it seems he has a ulcer. It seems that he is a homosexual, that he sleeps on a mattress of tobacco leaves, and that he keeps a harem of 45 wives in Switzerland."

Reads Italian

Unfortunately, President Qadhafi reads Italian. This is, probably, because the Italian-owned Libya, until relatively recently, President Qadhafi read the article in *La Stampa*. To say he was not amused is not to convey the quality of his wrath. There was quite serious talk about suspending diplomatic relations with Italy. But in the flush of the recent oil diplomacy, it was quickly recognized that it would greatly hurt Italy to struggle along for a while without a Libyan ambassador. But it was greatly to struggle along without Libyan oil, which is a major source of Italian energy.

Accordingly, a thing called the Arab Boycott Committee was convened. It requested Fiat to disavow the authors of the article, and also the managing editor.

The managing editor is not only responsible for publishing the little satire. He is also responsible for having fought as a volunteer with the Jewish army in 1947 against the Arabs. The Fiat people have made no commitment to fire either the managing editor or the humorist. So, in Beirut, they are talking about blacklisting Mr. Fiat throughout the Arab world. And who knows, diminishing still further Italy's current quota of oil.

Really, one year ago, along with Prof. Irving Kristol, for the use of gunboat diplomacy. It would be unfortunate to have to pull out the navy to defend two Italians' rights to make poor jokes. But if the ultimatum had come from Ahmed Taher, director of the relevant Media for the Divine Comedy on the grounds that he was giving Christians, not Moslems, the big parts, one could not react differently. It is a splendid instrument of blackmail! The Arabs have developed. And at with other forms of blackmail there is, of course, no strategically sounder remedy than: to refuse to put up with it.

A Suggestion

Writing a few weeks ago in the New York Times, the sage of Princeton, George Kennan, made a wonderfully aristocratic suggestion. What he said was that when the Arabs do make their oil available again, we should, with great dignity, announce that we would not buy any Arab oil beyond that which came in during the boycott. There is no precedent for this kind of thing; like the Negro who, having forced the admissions committee to accept him, declines to enter the club. But it is of course a little more difficult with oil. Mr. Kennan's prescription is in the imperial manner of Marie Antoinette except that where hers was flighty and even voluptuous (stuff yourself on cake), Kennan's is ascetic (don't use oil).

It is increasingly clear that this simply will not do. The time has come for Europe to take the lead by boycotting all Arab states that deny cash-and-carry customers their oil.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Moscow Continues Campaign Of Criticism of Solzhenitsyn

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union's attack on Alexander Solzhenitsyn continued today when Pravda and three other state-controlled newspapers printed criticism of the Nobel Prize-winner's book "Gulag Archipelago."

The material offered by Pravda, the Communist party's leading organ, was a reprint from Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist party daily, that accused Mr. Solzhenitsyn of publishing an "anti-Soviet slander" in an effort to cripple détente.

The Soviet trade union newspaper Trud, the Defense Ministry paper Red Star, and Moscow Pravda, organ of the capital's Central Committee, also printed the Rude Pravo story.

The Czechoslovak comment had been carried by Tass, but its appearance in four main newspapers indicated a step-up in the campaign against the author and his book, which describes the Soviet labor camp network from 1918 to 1956.

Treading Warily

Pravda's treatment of the story indicated, however, that the Soviet Union still is treading warily on what to tell Soviet people about the book. Pravda and the other media have so far mainly relied on foreign Communists to lead the attack.

Omitted from Pravda's account of the Prague newspaper's comment was the statement that Mr. Solzhenitsyn "intentionally drags out of the dust of the past things which were publicly condemned by Soviet society, the Communist party and its representatives, and which—what is most important—have long since been successfully overcome in actual life."

Soviet media haven't really said what the book is about, being content to brand it "anti-Soviet" and to give the impression it is a "novel" and a "lampoon."

In Warsaw, the Polish party's newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, also attacked Mr. Solzhenitsyn, calling his book "anti-détente" and asserting that his views were causing "astonishment and indignation" with "progressive public opinion" in the West.

Rostropovich Visit

Meanwhile, Soviet officials confirmed today that cellist Mstislav Rostropovich has been allowed to go to France for concerts, ending a three-year travel ban imposed on him by Soviet officials for open support of Mr. Solzhenitsyn. An official at Goskino, the agency that arranges tours and concerts by Soviet performers, said Mr. Rostropovich had left Moscow for Paris, but would give no details.

Mr. Rostropovich, perhaps the world's most talented cellist, was forced to cancel a series of concerts at the start of 1971, including performances in Paris, Washington and New York.

Sources said at the time that Mr. Rostropovich was banned from traveling for a year.

Cellist Visits Chagall

NICE, Jan. 8 (AP).—Mr. Rostropovich visited Marc Chagall at the painter's home at Saint Paul de Vence yesterday, friends reported today.

Mr. Rostropovich and the Russian-born Mr. Chagall went to see the national Chagall Museum in Nice and said they would meet again shortly in Moscow, where Mr. Chagall is to open an exposition in his work.

Mr. Rostropovich held hands as they visited the museum. Mr. Rostropovich later gave a private cello concert for Mr. Chagall, his wife and the museum's director in the evening.

Mr. Rostropovich told reporters he did not plan to talk about politics or his friendship with Mr. Solzhenitsyn. Mr. Rostropovich will give benefit concerts in Paris for the International Council of Music, a UNESCO-affiliated organization.

The Soviet musician told French composer Henri Dutilleul that he planned to return to Paris in October to interpret his concerto "Tout un Monde Lointain" (A Far Away World) with the Orchestre de Paris.



Licia di Nisio distributing wafers at mass in Pescara, Italy.

Italian Woman Assists at Communion

PESCARA, Italy, Jan. 8 (AP).—Licia di Nisio, 35, has become the first Italian woman to be authorized by the Roman Catholic Church to distribute communion wafers during the mass.

Bishop Antonio Jannucci of Pescara, an Adriatic port east of Rome, installed Miss di Nisio as acolyte or assistant to priests in a simple ceremony before a dozen persons on Christmas Eve, it has been learned. A few hours later, Italy's first acolyte woman, in an ankle-length white robe, stood by the parish priest and distributed the wafers

to those participating in the midnight mass.

In a major departure from tradition, Pope Paul VI decreed last October that women as well as men could be installed by bishops as "extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist" to help priests give out Communion during the mass or take the Host (wafer) to elderly or sick people at home.

A Vatican spokesman said he could not confirm reports that Miss di Nisio was the first lay woman to become "extraordinary minister of the Eucharist" in Europe.

In Italy and elsewhere, nuns have long been granted the capacity of distributing the wafers outside mass in convents and villages where priests seldom go to say mass. The Pescara bishop said several nuns in his diocese would soon be made acolytes and enabled to give out communion also during mass.

Miss di Nisio, a civil servant, studied several years in a convent to become a nun. Then, she decided to remain a lay woman, but retained the vow of chastity.

Russian Congregation Asks Kremlin to Save Its Church

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (NYT).—A Russian Orthodox congregation in the western Ukraine has appealed directly to the Kremlin leadership to save its graceful wooden church, which local officials have closed and intend to demolish.

"Modern youth have movies, theaters and dances where they can enjoy themselves and spend their free evenings," said an open letter signed by 30 members of the church of the Epiphany in Zhitomir, a town about 90 miles west of Kiev. "But we old people have only one place of rest. It is our Epiphany, the church closest to us."

The letter was addressed to the Communist party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy, as well as to Patriarch Pimen of the Russian Orthodox Church. A copy of the letter, which bore the lettered names of the parishioners, reached Western journalists in Moscow Saturday.

The closing of the church in Zhitomir followed unconfirmed reports of the shutting down of another church in Chernigov, north of Kiev. The western Ukraine has the heaviest concentration of working churches in the officially atheistic Soviet Union.

No Campaign Seen

However, the closings appeared to be local decisions and not the beginning of the sort of anti-religious campaign that was violently pressed in the 1930s.

In a simply worded letter, the parishioners in Zhitomir said that their church, in which they used "to pray peacefully," had been

Spanish Basques Face Checkup on Their Passports

MADRID, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—All holders of Spanish passports issued in the northern Basque provinces of Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa will have to go through a special police check if they wish to leave Spain after Jan. 20, a police spokesman said here today.

The spokesman said the check is part of police efforts to track down members of the Basque separatist organization ETA, which has been officially blamed for the Dec. 30 assassination of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Under a special order from Spain's internal security headquarters, passport holders in two provinces will have to take passports back to their place of issue for "revision" if they wish to leave the country after the 20th.

Police advised people affected by the order to present their passports two weeks in advance of their intended date of departure to avoid delays.

Since Mr. Carrero's assassination, Spanish newspapers have complained about the ease with which ETA members appear to cross between Spain and their alleged headquarters in southwest France.

Israel Tourism Drops

TEL AVIV, Jan. 8 (AP).—Tourist traffic to Israel dropped by 9 percent last year, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol announced today. There were 261,000 visitors in 1973, compared with 285,500 the year before.

Peronists Assert U.S. Ambassador Is CIA Member

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 8 (AP).—The new U.S. ambassador to Argentina, who has yet to arrive at his post, was accused today of being a member of the Central Intelligence Agency by a Peronist magazine.

Robert C. Hill was named ambassador by President Nixon in December, to replace John Davis Lodge, who resigned.

El Descamisado, a weekly news magazine linked to the leftist faction of the ruling Peronist movement, said that "Robert Hill—a member of the CIA—is coming as Yankee ambassador to Argentina."

On Dec. 14, another Peronist publication, the newspaper Noticias, said Mr. Hill had played a key role in a CIA-backed team of U.S. diplomats and government officials who allegedly helped topple former Guatemalan President Jacobo Arbenz in 1954. Mr. Hill was then ambassador to Costa Rica.

Paul Methuen, Prolific Artist And Fourth Baron Methuen

LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP).—Paul Methuen, 87, the fourth Baron Methuen, one of the most prolific painters of his generation, died in a hospital in the city of Bath yesterday.

Lord Methuen was a distinguished landscape painter with a special feeling for architecture. He held a number of one-man exhibitions, and some of his work hangs in London's Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

He was a member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, a trustee of the Tate and National Galleries, and was made a royal academician in 1959. Lord Methuen's country home—Corsham Court, near Chippenham, Wiltshire—housing his family's collection of masterpieces by artists such as Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Reynolds and Rembrandt, has been cared for by the Bath City Council and the National Trust since 1969. His heir is

his brother, Capt. Anthony Paul Methuen, 85. Lord Methuen was a Scots Guards officer in World War I and a civil servant before becoming a full-time artist in 1932.

Sister Margaret Slachta

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 8 (AP).—Sister Margaret Slachta, 59, the first woman member of the Hungarian parliament and founder of a religious order, died Sunday in a hospital here.

Sister Margaret, born in Kassa, Hungary, became a Catholic nun in 1908. She was elected to a two-year term in the Hungarian parliament in 1939 and to another two-year term in 1945. In 1953, she founded the Society of the Sisters of Social Service at Budapest. She also founded the School of Social Service in Hungary, but it later was abolished by the Communist government.

Sister Margaret came to Buffalo in 1949 and was mother superior of the Society of Sisters until 1963.

Suharto Reveals Growth Plan

JAKARTA, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—President Suharto has announced a second five-year development plan for Indonesia totaling 4,558 trillion rupiahs (about \$1,173 billion)—four times the amount of the present plan which ends in April.

He also announced a balanced budget for fiscal 1974-75 providing for a record expenditure of \$5,657 billion, 30 percent more than the last fiscal year's spending.

The President told parliament the second development plan would emphasize the creation of jobs and the improvement of education.

The first plan, introduced by President Suharto in 1969, two years after he officially took over from the late President Sukarno, is regarded as having been successful in stabilizing a formerly chaotic economy.

A Third of Australia Is Reported Flooded

SYDNEY, Jan. 8 (AP).—A million square miles of northeast Australia—a third of the continent—was reported to be flooded today after rains of up to 13 inches fell within 24 hours.

Great stretches of Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory were under water. Two persons were reported to have drowned. Helicopters, graders and four-wheel-drive vehicles were rescuing people trapped on rooftops and high ground.

Pompidou to Visit Japan

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou will pay a state visit to Japan April 23-25, a government spokesman said today. Mr. Pompidou visited Tokyo in 1964 when he was prime minister.

A Heat Wave Is Reported At South Pole

MOSCOW, Jan. 8 (UPI).—There's a heat wave at the South Pole.

The Tass news agency said today that Soviet scientists at the Vostok Antarctic station registered a record temperature of 13.6 centigrade (56 Fahrenheit).

"Such warm weather has never been registered there before," Tass reported. The previous record was not even close—20.9 centigrade (66 Fahrenheit).

The Soviet scientists gave no reasons for the warm spell.

Demirel Rejects Turkey Coalition

ANKARA, Jan. 8 (UPI).—The Justice party, led by former Premier Suleyman Demirel, refused today to join a proposed right-of-center coalition led by Premier-Designate Nihat Talu.

A caretaker government headed by Mr. Talu has been in power since national elections Oct. 14 failed to produce a party with enough votes to govern alone.

Justice party officials said they were willing to join a national coalition, a solution constantly rejected by Republican People's party leader Bulent Ecevit. Mr. Ecevit's party won 185 seats in the National Assembly last October and broke the rule of the once-dominant Justice party.

Canal-Treaty Talks Resume in Panama

PANAMA, Jan. 8 (AP).—Elsworth Bunker has arrived here for another round of talks about a new Panama Canal treaty.

The veteran U.S. diplomat immediately began talks with Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tach. The first negotiations broke off almost a year ago but were resumed last month.

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China Assails Soviet Regime For Treatment of Dissidents

PEKING, Jan. 8 (Reuters).—China today opened a new front in the Chinese-Soviet quarrel by attacking Moscow's treatment of political dissidents—the first time China has explicitly used this propaganda weapon, which touches on one of the Soviet Union's rawest nerves.

The attack, in an article in the official People's Daily, criticized the "Brezhnev clique" for using a wide range of "fascist" methods of suppressing dissent. It said these methods are arousing increasing opposition among intellectuals, national minorities and the masses of the people.

The article asserted that in recent years the powers of the Soviet police and security networks have been greatly increased and new prisons and labor camps have been built.

It said over a thousand labor camps are reported to exist in the Soviet Union, holding more than a million prisoners, besides "so-called mental hospitals, which make short work of those people who oppose the dark rule of Soviet revisionism."

"Anybody who expresses dis-

content and resistance to the fascist rule of Soviet revisionism will be declared a 'fascist' or 'unbalanced' and forced into a mental hospital... where they can be beaten and given strong drugs and forced to change their political viewpoints," the article said.

It said Soviet authorities have passed a decree on "preventive arrest," enabling them to detain and try suspects. These measures were aimed particularly at political prisoners, it said.

The People's Daily said the "Soviet revisionist clique" has used police, troops, tanks and paratroopers "to carry out bloody suppression of Soviet people who oppose them."

Popular resistance is constantly growing and shows in sabotage, strikes, demonstrations, underground revolutionary organizations and insurrections, it said. Various minorities in the Soviet Union, it said, are involved in an increasingly widespread struggle against "Soviet revisionist Russian chauvinism."

Thousands of students in Estonia and the Ukraine, it said, have demonstrated against "the sham by Soviet revisionism" and burned down party and government buildings.

The article cited rallies held in Russian cities in protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and warned, "The new gear is sitting on a volcano."

In conclusion that "the heroic struggles of the Soviet working class and various nationalities will surely make an increasingly powerful impact on the dark rule of Soviet imperialism."

China has until now avoided public comment or the treatment of dissidents in the Soviet Union. The official Chinese line has been that internal matters are not a proper subject for discussion by outsiders, and China has limited itself to criticism of Moscow for permitting the emigration to Israel of Soviet Jews, saying they constitute a source of manpower for Israel's armed forces.

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Great Expectations Lead to U.S. Divorce Epidemic

By Steven V. Roberts

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—In 1957, Diane and Winslow Smith got married. Diane had to quit college, but Win was finishing law school, and while she was not in love, he was. Besides, her parents approved. "We didn't think," Diane remembered, "we just did it."

Last year, the Smiths—not their real name—became one of 837,000 American couples to get a divorce. Diane, now 36 years old, mother of two and a college student again, explained why: "In considering the divorce, I thought of my survival, rather than: What am I doing? How

Two of the more dramatic shifts in the American temperament during the past five years are the increasing tendency of couples to seek divorce and the tendency of courts and state legislatures to make it easier for them to do so. At present one in every three U.S. marriages ends in divorce. In the first of a two-part series, Steven V. Roberts examines the divorce epidemic.

could I do this to Win? When I went to a shrink, I began to break out of the old things. He was one of the old things I broke out of. I started dating and felt young again. I got a divorce because I felt it was

the only way I could expand and grow as a human being." Divorce in America has become an "epidemic," as one lawyer put it. The New York Times has interviewed dozens of experts on the subject, including

lawyers, judges, counselors and therapists, as well as numerous individuals who have recently been divorced.

If there is any consensus among them to explain the divorce statistics, it is this: Marriage has been caught up in a revolution of rising expectations. People want more out of their marriages than their parents ever did, and in the words of one counselor, "They're not willing to make do, or slide by anymore."

Traditionally, marriage was devoted to certain purposes: economic survival, emotional security, the procreation and raising of children. In the play "Fiddler on the Roof," when Teyve asks his wife, "Do you love me?" her answer is "No." As Stuart Walker, a Los Angeles divorce lawyer, said, "That was the strangest question he could have asked her."

In the new world of Teyve's grandchildren, love is only a part of what many couples are demanding from each other. Richard E. Farson, a prominent psychologist and the new head of the Esalen Institute, has written:

"Marriage is now burdened with the expectations that husbands and wives should enjoy intellectual companionship, warm intimate moments, shared values, deep romantic love, great sexual pleasures. Couples expect to assist and enhance each other in ways never thought of as being part of the marriage contract. These new expectations clash with the traditional ones, particularly when they are hampered into the public consciousness by the mass media, broadcasting the message expressed by one beer commercial this way: 'You only go around once in life, so grab for all the gusto you can.'"

Some observers see the divorce statistics as a sign of health, others as a mark of moral decay. Most experts welcome the idea of personal growth and fulfillment, but they worry that other

ideals are in danger of being lost—commitment, responsibility and sacrifice.

Whether it is praised or condemned, divorce has become a major fact of American life. Today, the governor of Maryland can, with some impudence, move out of the executive mansion and announce he is leaving his wife. A woman like Diane Smith can decide that her own "survival" is more important than the well-being of her husband or children.

This amounts to a basic change in values. People might still promise to remain married "until death do us part," but many of them really mean, "until it does not feel good anymore."

Once a relationship goes sour, it is much easier to get a divorce, for a wide variety of reasons:

• The laws in many states have loosened up considerably in recent years. In California and other states, for instance, there is now "no fault" divorce, with no need to prove that one partner was to blame for the breakup. In addition, the spread of legal services programs has enabled many poor people to get divorces that they could not previously afford.

• The stigma once associated with divorce has virtually disappeared in many places. And as divorce becomes more common, it becomes more predictable.

• Mobility. In his book "A Nation of Strangers," Vance Packard reported a "striking similarity" between regions with high divorce rates. Just the act of moving causes immense strain on a relationship, he noted, but the problem runs much deeper.

At a time when people are seeking greater emotional gratification, they are separated from people who could give it to them: extended family, old friends, teachers, clergymen. As a result, said Mary Jan Hungerford, a California marital counselor, "Two people are thrown in on themselves almost completely."

The problem of two people trying to grow and adapt together is aggravated when the husband travels a lot on business, or works in an urban setting far removed from his suburban household and suburban wife. They can wind up living in one house—and in two different worlds.

Above all, mobility shields a couple from traditional community and family pressures. (Next: Why is it happening?)

LONDON: New Generation of British Singers

By David Stevens

LONDON (UPI)—A Royal Opera revival of Britten's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and a major cast change in the new Sadler's Wells Opera production of Donizetti's "Maria Stuart" have given generous evidence in the last few days of the strength and depth of the new generation of British singers.

Britain's Shakespeare opera has not been heard at Covent Garden in several years, so it is not surprising that many of the singers were taking their roles for the first time in the house. More to the point is that the company has been able to meet the wide-ranging and varied vocal and physical requirements for so many roles mainly with young singers who have just begun or are on the threshold of international careers.

The nicely balanced yet differentiated quartet of lovers was made up of Anna Howells, a delicious Hermione, Josephine Barrow as Helena, transforming herself subtly from slight gawkiness to poised beauty, and Ryland Davies and Thomas Allen, the stalwart and firmly sung Lysander and Demetrius. Jill Gomez was a beautiful Tyrania, singing with a radiant, soft-grained tone that suggested the other-worldly spirit, while the countertenor James Bowman, well-known from the English Opera Group production, has the authoritative bearing and vocal strength Oberon demands.

The veterans of this production were in the ranks

of the Mechanicals, with Gerald Evans again the engaging Bottom, doing his donkey business with consummate skill, and Michael Langdon as Quince, being the chief among them. The dancer Wayne Sleep was the excellent Puck, in movement, as you might expect, but also speaking and singing well. John Copley was responsible for restaging John Gielgud's original, and is probably to be credited with the polish and humor of such problematic scenes as the girls' quarrel and the Pyramus and Thisbe play, both broadly comic yet musical. John Piper's 1961 sets are still handsome and atmospheric.

At the Coliseum, Margaret Curphey won an ovation, in fact several of them, when she stepped into the title part of "Maria Stuart," a task made doubly daunting because she was replacing Janet Baker. She sang the florid music with assurance and attractive tone, and brought the part back up to its soprano register, although her appealing stage personality is not as convincing. In the great confrontation scene, it was Pauline Tinsley's overbearing and melodramatic Elizabeth who won handsomely in dramatic power.

Charles Mackerras, who had conducted the earlier performances of "Maria Stuart," moved to Covent Garden to bestow great care on Britten's evocative score, while the veteran Gerald Goer expertly took over Donizetti.

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DINING IN NEW YORK

French Chefs Give a Dinner Party

By Naomi Barry

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (UPI)—That was quite a bash in the private dining-rooms of the Four Seasons Restaurant the other night.

In the kitchens were three of France's most celebrated chefs, flown in for the dinner along with 135 kilos of groceries, valued at 7,000 francs exclusive of the wines and liquors.

The guest list sparkled: Lillian Hellman, the playwright; Louise Nevelson, the sculptor; Marya Mannes, the critic-essayist; Pauline Trigère, the designer; Margaret Tyne, of the Opera; Julia Child, the gastronome; and Bess Myerson, a former Miss America and a former chief of New York's Consumer Affairs Commission. Five Ladies of the Press made up the rest of the diners.

She didn't want to come without her husband Paul. But husband Paul finally agreed to dine with gastronomic James Beard in another part of the restaurant, described by Beard as "below the salt."

Because's idea. The dinner was the idea of French chef Paul Bocuse (three stars), who believes American wine and food societies are bastions of male chauvinism. Bocuse comes regularly to the United States to promote the sale

of his wines. Joining him at the Four Seasons was caterer Gaston Lenôtre, eager to check on development of his first New York outpost scheduled to open on East 59th Street in March. The pair invited three-star restaurateur Jean Troisgros, whose wife recently died, to accompany them because they felt their friend could benefit from a change of scene.

Customs men at Kennedy gave the flying chefs three hours of trouble. Bocuse's fresh foie gras, lump end of veal, hams and ten pounds of the hay that Bocuse is addicted to for flavoring his braised hams. Enough provender got through to make the omissions unnoticeable.

Certain preliminaries were prepared in the home kitchens. Troisgros poured his sauce into plastic bags and packed them in dry ice for the trip. Lenôtre made a fresh supply of sugar roses and the nougatine wings that he fits together to form the towering edible spargers that grace receptions at the Miroir Palace.

Aperitifs. Cooking began while guests were sipping the Champagne. Frères Troisgros, and nibbling at the seven varieties of Lenôtre's appetizer frivolities.

"A dinner for only a dozen people with the three of us in the kitchen," laughed Troisgros. "A rigolade."

There was so much jovial calm backstage at the stove that Troisgros with his left hand made large helpings of his poulet au vinaigre for the Four Seasons' regular kitchen help.

Lenôtre's frivolities were speared on toothpicks and spiked into heads of purple cabbage. Pauline Trigère, who was born and palatial in Paris, went crazy over ill-luminated croissants filled with mouseline of lobster. Irresistible were one of Lenôtre's latest novelties, truffled *coquilles blanches* (miniature sautés of chicken and veal forcemeat). Another innovation: deep-fried small fritters.

The table was set with seven crystal glasses at each place, flower arrangements of Hungarian porcelain, a long center runner of low candle vigil lights, and pewter service plates.

Crayfish Salad. The meal began with a salad of crayfish (420 francs a kilo), a recipe brought to perfection by the late Fernand Point. The female assemblage decided that from then on, the hell with any dining. Second course (given a back-stage accolade by Bocuse) was a ragout of Périgord truffles.

For the ragout, blanched spinach was spun around in butter and then set into individual casseroles to be blanketed by a wealth of truffles secreting a heart of foie gras. It was followed by a gratin of cardoons, a vegetable whose taste is a cross between an artichoke and Swiss chard.

Understudy for the confounded veal was Mediterranean seabass (*loup de mer au persil*) baked under a tangled mass of Brittany seaweed. Michel Guérard of Le Puy au Feu, who pioneered this triumph last year, was given credit on the menu. For its New York debut Troisgros added a crown of scallops which had been cooked *à la nage*. One guest thought seabass from American waters could have been superior.

The salad of dandelion greens with bacon cubes and hot dripping could have been improved if fresh young endive had been substituted for the elderly dandelion greens, pronounced Julia Child.

The 10 cheeses were the glory of France. The finale was a plethora of so many desserts and little sins that dist resolutions were made for months to come.

What made this dinner different from so many other dinners was that the company and the conversation were worthy of the exquisite food. Still, somewhere between the salad and the cheese, all those marvelous dainties would have been thrown open and the men allowed to charge in.

Paris Films: Keaton Returns in 'College'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 8 (UPI)—The re-issue of Buster Keaton's "College" (at the Studio City-Coeur and the Studio Logos with French subtitles) does much to dispel the winter doldrums.

This bit of 1927 has lost none of its mirth-provoking qualities. The flow of its humorous incidents and visual jests is torrential. All is fast and all is funny and one only regrets that there is no more of it. For an hour and a half it provides unconfined joy.

The glum Buster is, on this occasion, a dedicated bookworm, a recipient of scholastic honors at high school, who works his way through college as a soda-fountain attendant and, when this fails, disguises himself as a black waiter to serve in a lunchroom. A serious student, he scorns his classmates' preoccupation with sports, but since his best girl, a coed, is being courted by a muscular bully, he goes into athletic training.

To Victory. At baseball and on the track he makes a lamentable spectacle of himself, and in an attempt to

hurl the discus he is, instead, hurled by it to the alarm of bystanders who flee the field. But he makes the crew and, though he almost drowns the team, captains it to victory and rescues his sweetheart from the unwholesome embraces of his strutting rival. The scene of a backwater college in the 20s takes on in retrospect historical significance, recalling the time when sophomores had never heard of Mao and Marcuse but knew all about bathtub gin. This campus is peopled with Scott Fitzgerald flappers and undergraduates who might have stepped out of John Held Jr. cartoons of that raccoon-coated and hip-flashed day.

The revival of this film of Keaton and those of Chaplin, several of W.C. Fields and even of the Marx Brothers as "The Big Store" (now on show in Paris for the first time at the Action Christine) causes one to ponder on the decline of screen comedy. Never in the history of the cinema has there been such a dearth of genuinely funny men, men gifted with the comic split and not mere pretenders to the throne.

A fair sample of current French comedy this week is "Les Grands Sentiments Font les Bons Gueuletons" (at the Elysées-Cinema and at the Eldorado). It revolves about a funeral and concerns the problems a man has in the course of arranging his mother's burial. World Chaplin or Keaton have tackled such a theme? Is there humor in it? Is there any humor to be distilled from it?

One finds that there is not, and instead of anything that might be termed a comedy one has a hybrid product. One part is a scathing cartoon of middle-class life as it is lived out in exasperated despair—stifling subway rides, gadgets that refuse to function, thin-walled flats and more automobile mishaps and even a red in "Traffic." The other half is vaudeville against a sombre setting.

Jean Carmet, as the bereaved hero, and Michel Bouquet, as a neighbor preoccupied by the forthcoming marriage of his daughter, are competent players, but they are character actors rather than authentic clowns. They acquit themselves commendably, but it would require W.C. Fields and Groucho Marx as its co-stars to transform such lugubrious happenings into anything resembling comedy.

'Old West' Show Opens in Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 8 (UPI)—An exhibition of American art from the Old West, including 71 watercolors, oils and drawings and numerous cowboy and Indian artifacts, opened today at the National Museum in Warsaw. The exhibition was prepared by the Armon Carter Museum of Western Art in Fort Worth, Texas, and is the first display of original 19th and 20th-century American paintings to be shown in Eastern Europe.

After six weeks in Warsaw, the exhibition will move on to Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, stopping in a total of seven cities in the three countries.

Among the exhibits are works by Frederic Remington, Carl Bodmer, George Catlin, Alfred Jacob Miller, Thomas Moran and Albert Bierstadt.



DU 15 JANVIER AU 10 FEVRIER
the Alvin Ailey city center dance theatre



Gold Soars to Record; Dollar Drops

Technical Reaction

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold reached a record of \$130.50 an ounce in early trading today before falling back to \$128.50. The price of the dollar fell to a low of \$1.28 for the day while the price in Zurich was \$1.28 1/2.

The price of the metal, poured a safe haven in times of uncertainty, reflected confidence in the dollar in major foreign exchange markets.

The dollar, which had registered substantial gains in every day trading since Jan. 1, faltered yesterday against the Swiss franc, the West German mark, the French franc, the Dutch guilder, the Italian lira and the Japanese yen.

Analysts offered several explanations for the decline against the dollar, generally regarded as the most important element was the fact that prices may be marked to take into account the dollar's value.

In addition, there was general comment among dealers that the dollar's rise had been too rapid and that a "technical reaction" was inevitable.

Another reason offered for the dollar's retreat in Frankfurt was news that the Bank of Japan had openly intervened in Tokyo to support the dollar at its new rate of 300 to the yen.

The decision to support the rate encouraged the feeling that European central banks would also be stepping in to manipulate the market.

However, a two-day meeting of central bank governors in Basel, here, the question of currency market intervention was discussed today without any sign of agreement on a coordinated plan of action.

According to West German bankers, the Bundesbank is willing to spend some of its dollar reserves to influence the rate. However, the Bank of France is id to be unwilling to do so.

The French bankers consistently maintain the view that it is up to the United States to support the dollar in world markets and apparently are continuing to insist that. According to U.S. bankers, the Fed would be willing to follow the lead of the European banks in defending the dollar rate they were willing to support.

Worried About Reserves
In addition to the philosophical concern about whose obligation it is to support the dollar, the French are also concerned that the 40.55 billion francs of reserves could melt away under the pressure of the increased price of oil imports and are not keen on spending dollar holdings in foreign exchange markets.

Higher DM Borrowing By Japan Firms Seen

TOKYO, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Deutsche-mark borrowings by Japanese companies are likely to increase in the near future as a result of relaxed controls on foreign currency inflows, bankers said today.

The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that "key" industries, particularly electric power, are free to borrow money from foreign banks or to float bond issues abroad and to remit the funds to Japan. Although the ministry did not officially announce it, a similar relaxation is in fact in progress for other sectors.

The bankers said that export-oriented manufacturing companies appear to be receiving approval from the Japanese authorities to borrow substantially larger amounts from foreign banks than was the case during the past two years. Whereas the typical large Japanese firm might have been allowed to maintain the equivalent of \$300,000 of borrowings outstanding from foreign sources in 1972, financial sources said, the same firm is likely to be able to boost this amount to \$500,000 or more.

The bankers explained that the financial community here tends to believe that the yen and the dollar are going to move roughly in parallel on foreign exchange markets for the foreseeable future. They expect both currencies to weaken further against the dollar.

In these circumstances, Japanese companies attempting to increase foreign borrowings are filing applications for DM loans to minimize exchange risks, the bankers said.

May Suspend Tax
The government is likely to suspend its withholding tax on interest payable to foreign holders of Japanese bonds issued abroad, Finance Ministry sources said.

The move is considered necessary to make new Japanese issues acceptable to purchasers of bonds issued on offshore capital markets, they said.

At present, Japanese law provides for a 20 percent withholding tax on all straight and convertible bond interest payments, but a special ordinance that expires March 31 cuts the rate in half for bonds issued overseas. The ministry sources said that this ordinance would probably be replaced by one suspending the tax effective April 1, the start of Japan's 1974 fiscal year.

The withholding tax was previously suspended for overseas issues when Japan's balance of payments was last in substantial deficit. This allowed Japanese companies to float a spate of Eurobond issues in the late 1960s.

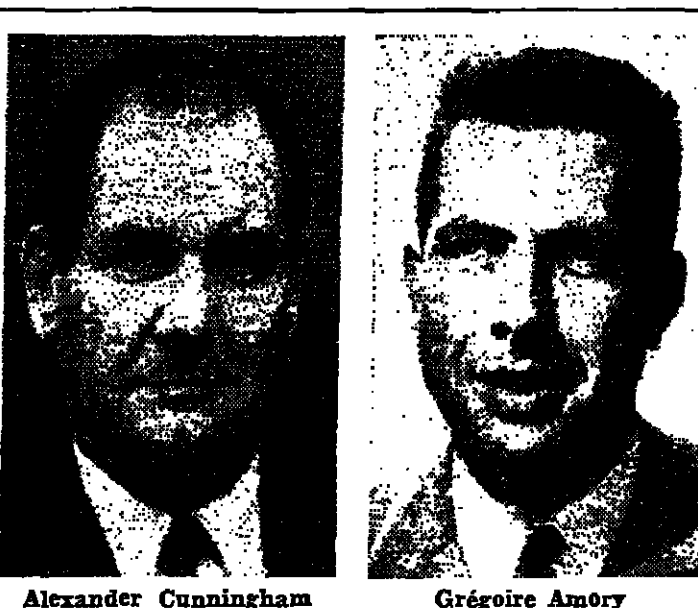
As Japan's payments swung into chronic surplus, however, the ministry banned further Eurobond issues and allowed the tax suspension ordinance to expire. Now that the country is once again experiencing a steady outflow of foreign exchange, however, the authorities are again reversing their position.

Oil Firms Said Seeking to Boost Their Liquidity
LONDON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—The leading Western oil corporations are embarking upon a full-scale operation to expand by several billion dollars their short-term working balances, according to International Currency Report, a weekly newsletter on the foreign exchange market.

The companies aim to increase their liquidity to meet the large price increases currently being posted by the oil-producing nations. The newsletter cites a prominent British oil company, which until recently comfortably could settle revenue and oil taxes to its suppliers of crude with working balances of some \$500 million. Almost overnight the same company will need up to \$1.5 billion on call to handle its regular settlements.

This does not take account of the pressing need for increased oil exploration or exploitation in neutral or friendly areas including the North Sea and Alaska. Highly placed oil and banking sources indicate that several Western oil groups are likely to approach the Eurocurrency markets over the next few weeks for substantial amounts to help meet these needs. In fact, one major concern has arranged a \$500-million standby facility.

In addition to straightforward revolving credit, the sources also expect sophisticated production payment-guaranteed operations and issue of long-term bonds on the Eurobond market.



Alexander Cunningham

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS
General Motors Corp. has appointed Alexander A. Cunningham general director of its London-based European operations, moving from his post as managing director of GM's West German subsidiary, Adam Opel. Mr. Cunningham succeeds L. Ralph Mason, who becomes special assistant to the general manager, based in New York. John P. McCormack, formerly finance director at Adam Opel, replaces Mr. Cunningham, while John Quick, formerly vice-president of GM Overseas Corp. in Japan, succeeds Mr. McCormack. The changes are effective on Feb. 1.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Europe has named Grégoire Amory vice-president, European operations, headquartered in Brussels. Mr. Amory has been managing director since 1971.

James A. Cassin has been appointed the London-based area head of First National Bank of Chicago's international banking activities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He succeeds William J. McDonough, who has been promoted senior vice-president and appointed head of the Bank's international banking department in Chicago. Arthur J. Masella will replace Mr. Cassin as vice-president and general manager of the bank's operations in Italy and manager of the Rome branch.

Marathon International Oil Co. has appointed Eugene W. Vind as European exploration manager, based in London. Mr. Vind is managing director of Marathon International Petroleum (G.B.) Ltd.

Citibank International Bank, the London merchant banking subsidiary of First National City Corp., has announced that Andrew MacKinnon, formerly a vice-president of Blyth Eastman

U.S. Panel Urges Float Of the Dollar Continue

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—A unanimous congressional subcommittee urged today that the international exchange rate of the dollar be allowed to continue to float "for the foreseeable future."

The panel also demanded that a reformed international monetary system give each nation the "unfettered right" to float its exchange rate, though it urged internationally agreed "guidelines" for central bank intervention in markets to influence the rate.

Today's report was issued by the subcommittee on international economics of the Joint Economic Committee. Chairman of the subcommittee is Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D-Wis.

The committee concluded that "the United States especially needs floating rates, even more than other countries," and continued: "Certainly throughout the foreseeable future it is in the best interests of the United States to let the dollar float in exchange markets according to internationally accepted guidelines."

Committee Criticized
The report was critical of the tentative decision of the Committee of 20 nations negotiating monetary reform that the new system should be based on "stable but adjustable" exchange rates, with floating permitted only in "particular" situations. It said, "We believe that both the autonomy of domestic policies and the joint interests of the international community can best be served by making floating part of a reformed international monetary system."

A number of European countries are firmly opposed to permanent floating by any major country, and a clash may be shaping up in the negotiations. The report said floating helps to avoid "massive, disruptive international capital flows" helps to "contain inflation." It also notes that "relatively independent" domestic monetary policies and does not "necessarily" impede international trade and investment.

The subcommittee supported intervention by central banks, even when rates are floating, to "disorderly" market conditions. In the present situation, with a large "overhang" of excess dollars in some foreign central banks, the report also said the United States should "acquire" in sales of dollars by them to hold up their own currencies so long as these sales "do not constitute 'dollar dumping' that results in the export of excessive amounts of commodities already scarce in the United States."

It added: "Under no circumstances should reduction of the dollar overhang explicitly or implicitly be allowed to become a vehicle for re-introduction of fixed dollar exchange rates." Although the subcommittee urged that the dollar continue to float, and be permitted to go on floating in a reformed monetary system, it did not urge that all currencies float.

While it recognized that many countries would want fixed par values for their currencies, it said "each country should decide which type of exchange rate regime is best for it, and reverse this decision only when the evidence for a change is overwhelming."

Firms in U.S. Plan to Boost Their Outlay
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Businessmen plan a strong 12 percent rise in capital spending in 1974, the Commerce Department said today.

Plant and equipment outlays are expected to total \$112.1 billion this year, up from an estimated \$100.6 billion in 1973, when spending rose 13 percent, according to the department's annual survey of capital spending plans.

The department said the impact of the Arab oil embargo on capital spending this year can not yet be appraised even though survey responses were received after the announcement of the embargo.

Capital spending by manufacturing industries is seen rising a substantial 17 percent this year to \$44.4 billion from \$38 billion last year, when manufacturers' outlays rose a hefty 21.2 percent.

Heavy Selling Hits Prices On Big Board

Setback Is Attributed To Monetary Fears

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP-DJ).—Heavy selling in the blue chips and high-priced glamour stocks sent prices sharply lower on the New York Stock Exchange today. But gold mining shares attracted strong support for the second day in a row.

Part of the market's setback was attributed to the uncertainty about conditions on international money markets stemming from the sharp rise in the price of gold bullion in London, and part to the big jump in the December wholesale price index.

The Dow Jones industrial average pulled back 15.07 to 861.78. Selling was pronounced with volume totaling 18.08 million shares compared with 19.07 million yesterday.

Dome Mines climbed 3 3/4 to 181 3/4. ASA 4 3/8 to 82 3/8. Homestake Mining 1 1/8 to 53 1/2. Campbell Red Lake 5 to 95. Hecla Mining picked up 1 to 23 7/8. Northwest Mining 1 1/2 to 36. Newmont 2 1/4 to 24. However, Consolidated Edison fell 1 1/4 to 19 5/8. After the market closed yesterday, it said preliminary results for December showed a net loss of about \$4.3 million and about \$8 million after payments on preferred dividends.

Among the most active stocks, Sony was off 1 at 20 7/8. Avon Products 2 3/8 to 54 1/4. Texaco 2 1/4 to 30 1/8 and Walt Disney 3 1/4 to 37 5/8.

Less active Burroughs slumped 10 3/4 to 181 3/4. Polaroid fell 1 3/8 to 56. Du Pont 2 1/4 to 185 1/4. Kodak 1 7/8 to 107 5/8. Procter & Gamble 2 1/4 to 87 3/4 and Kresge 1 7/8 to 39 5/8.

Hotel and motel stocks were active and lower. Howard Johnson fell 1/2 to 11 1/8. Ramada Inns 1 1/2 to 8 5/8. Holiday Inns 1 1/2 to 12 3/4. Brokers attributed recent weakness in the issues to possible effect on business of the gasoline shortage.

Parker Pen advanced 3 3/8 to 20 1/4 after the company reported sharply higher fourth-quarter earnings.

Rite-Aid fell 4 to 11 5/8; the company reported lower third-quarter earnings.

MSL Industries climbed 3 3/8 to 24 3/8 as the company announced plans to buy 300,000 shares of its own stock. Holiday Inns 1 1/2 to 12 3/4. Brokers attributed recent weakness in the issues to possible effect on business of the gasoline shortage.

Other active issues included Giant Yellowknife, up 2 3/8 to 18 3/8 and McCulloch Oil, down 1/2 to 5 1/8.

On the bond market, seasoned corporates and utilities registered gains of up to 5.8 of a point. Long-term governments showed gains of up to 1.2 point, while intermediate issues finished with pluses ranging between 3/32 and 5/32 of a point.

Conditions in the money market eased somewhat with federal funds around 8.50 percent against the opening of 9.675 percent. The NASDAQ index of industrial shares traded over the counter dropped 0.94 to 85.02.

Line Dollar

NDND (AP-DJ).—The rate of interest rate for the dollar is:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
15 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
10 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
5 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/2 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/4 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/8 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/16 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/32 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/64 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/128 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/256 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/512 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/1024 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/2048 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/4096 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/8192 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/16384 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/32768 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/65536 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/131072 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/262144 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/524288 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/1048576 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/2097152 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/4194304 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/8388608 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/16777216 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/33554432 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/67108864 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/134217728 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/268435456 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/536870912 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/1073741824 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
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1/324518553658426726783556020576256 per cent	2.215	2.215	-14.48
1/649037107316853453567112041152512 per cent	2.215</		

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Fiat S.p.A.
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has been consummated.

The undersigned assisted both companies in the negotiations.

LAW FRÈRES & Co.

Volume (in millions)
Advances 1053 449
Declines 1053 449
Unchanged 288 288
Total Issues 1836 1843
New 1973-74 29 15
New 1972-73 28 20

Most Actives—American

	Sale	Clos	N.C.
Wright Har	167,300	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Texas Instr	135,000	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Giant Well	135,000	16 1/2	+ 1/2
McClure Oil	113,300	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Synthetic Corp	107,000	50 1/2	+ 1/2
Hoist Int'l M	90,000	51	+ 1/2
Lake Shore	74,000	5 1/2	+ 1/2
Dry Minit	69,000	10 1/4	+ 1/2
Reclon Cp	68,400	22 1/4	+ 1/2
Coat Int'l	62,400	17 1/4	+ 1/2

Approx total stock sales
sales this year ago 3,530,000
4,553,705

Stock America Stock Index
High 95.54
Low 95.54
Close 95.58

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	870.31	881.27	857.20	867.58	+15.07
20 Trn	197.27	197.69	196.46	197.58	+5.96
15 UN	94.90	95.41	93.33	94.07	+1.07
45 Stk	208.16	211.27	203.44	204.95	+5.20

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Clos	N.C.
425 Industrials	109.32	108.32	107.02	-1.25
15 Railroads	46.67	46.15	45.40	-1.26
40 UTILITIES	46.68	46.32	45.98	-0.46
500 Stocks	98.25	97.58	96.12	-1.95

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Clos	N.C.
Composites	52.28	52	51.77	-0.51
Industrials	45	43.97	43.77	-1.17
Transportation	37.77	37.07	37.07	-1.12
Utilities	38.71	38	38	-0.10
Finance	64.51	63.94	63.94	-0.72

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
Jan. 1	42,489	24,287	1,069	
Jan. 2	40,285	24,946	4,279	
Jan. 3	38,576	31,855	4,742	
Jan. 4	40,540	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 5	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 6	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 7	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 8	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 9	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 10	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 11	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 12	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 13	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 14	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 15	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 16	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 17	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 18	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 19	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 20	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 21	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 22	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 23	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 24	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 25	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 26	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 27	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 28	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 29	40,478	24,287	3,691	
Jan. 30	40,478	24,287	3,691	

January 7, 1974

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1974

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**Everything you have to know
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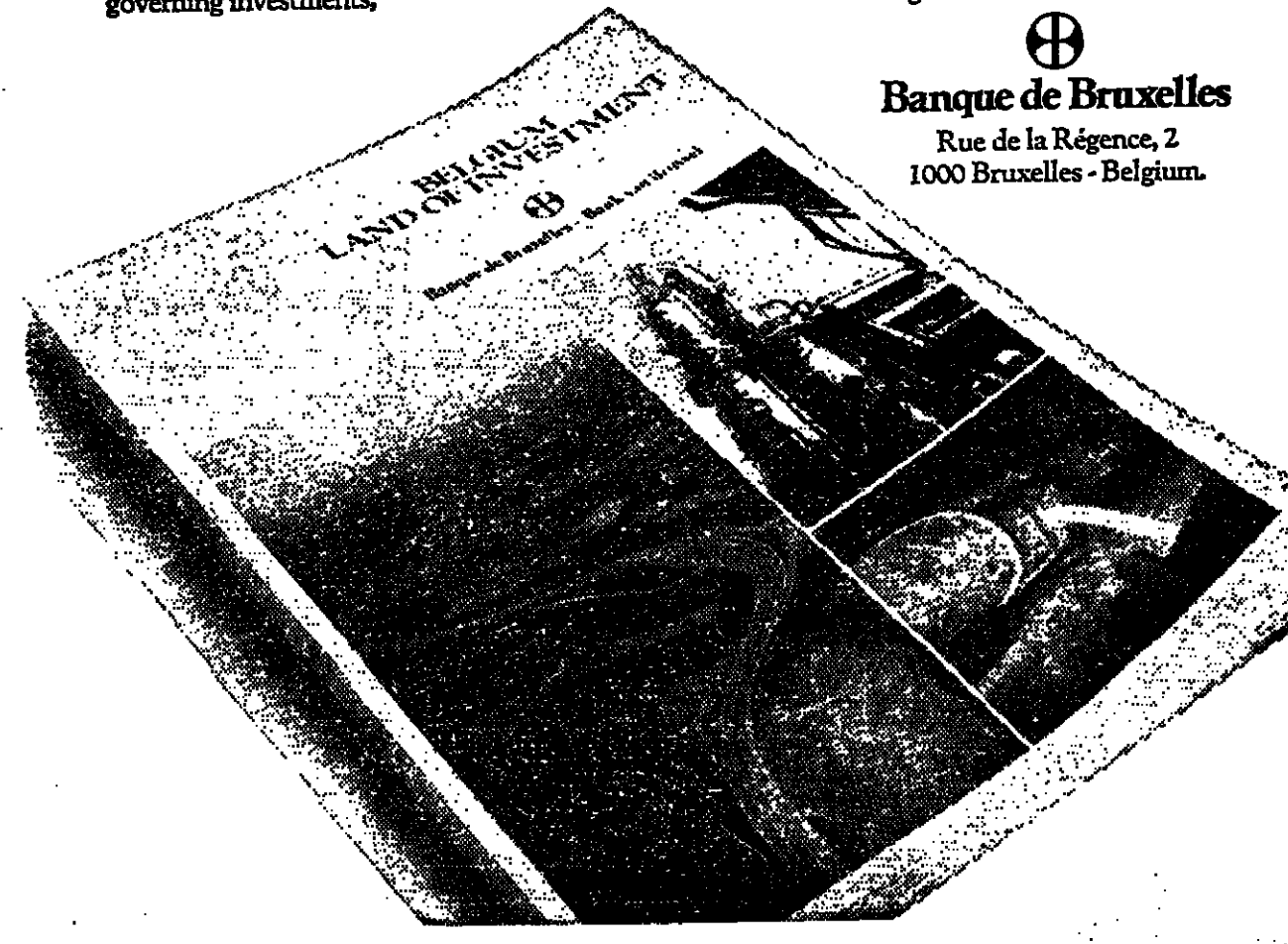
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

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European Markets

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Amsterdam	Brussels	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
AKZO 55.10	Arbed 4.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700
Alkerm 35.10	Brux 2.700	Anglo-Am 4.12	Bastogi 1.900	Air Liquide 272	Alpine 1.700

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 8, 1974

High Low Last, Chgs	High Low Last, Chgs
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
1100 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2

Montreal Stocks

High Low Last, Chgs	High Low Last, Chgs
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
2820 Albitol 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	1070 Jannock 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2

European Gold Markets

Jan. 8, 1974

London	Zurich
128.00 128.00 N.C.	128.00 128.00 N.C.
128.00 128.00 N.C.	128.00 128.00 N.C.
128.00 128.00 N.C.	128.00 128.00 N.C.
128.00 128.00 N.C.	128.00 128.00 N.C.

Eurodollars

Jan. 8, 1974

7 Day	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8
1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8
1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8
1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8	1 1/8 1 1/8 1 1/8

Mini, midi, maxi-which?

The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed.

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$

Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs	Net High, Low, Div. in \$	P/E	Stk. 100s. High Low Last, Chgs
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
12 1/2 AAV Cos. 20	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2	7 1/2 A. Altimil. CP	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

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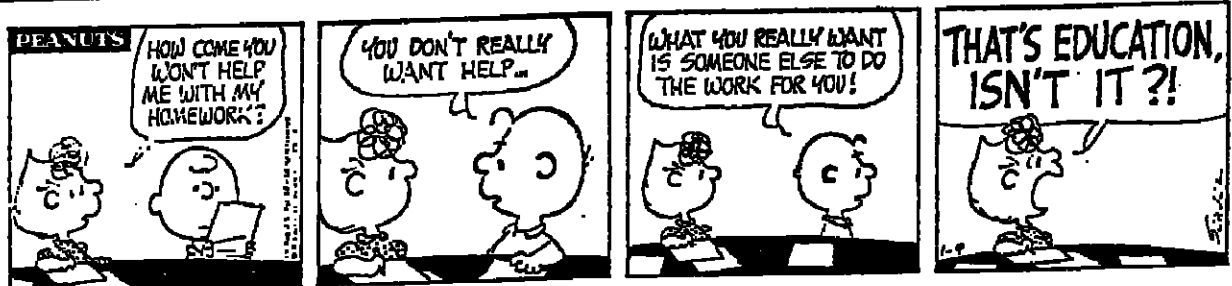
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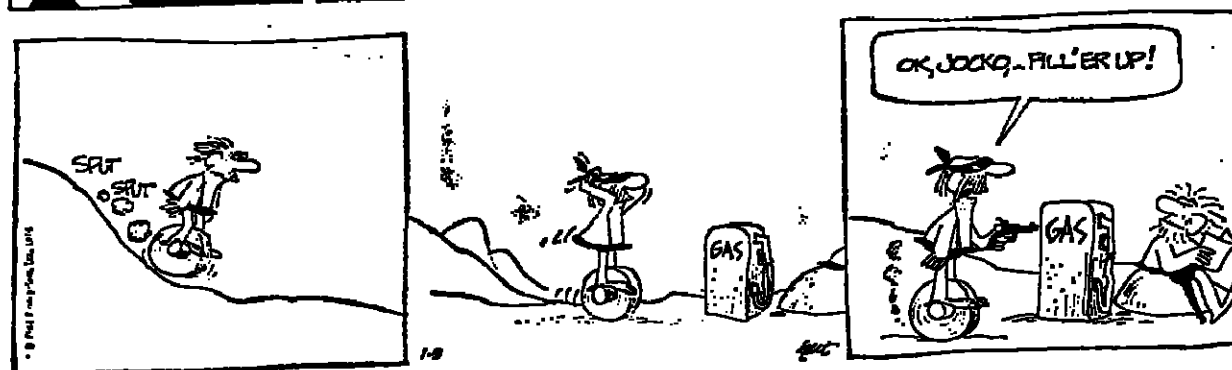
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Belgium (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Ireland (air)	210.00	105.00	5.00	Russia (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Bolivia (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Israel (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Saudi Arab (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Burma (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Italy (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Sierra Leone (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Cambodia (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Japan (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Spain (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Cameroon (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Jordan (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Sweden (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Canada (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Korea (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Switzerland (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Ceylon (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Liberia (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Taiwan (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
China (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Libya (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Tanzania (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Colombia (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Luxembourg (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	Turkey (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Congo Kinshasa (air) ..	172.00	86.00	46.00	Madagascar (air) ..	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.A.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Cyprus (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Malawi (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Czechoslovakia (air) ..	172.00	86.00	46.00	Malaysia (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.S.A. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Denmark (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Mali (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Dominican (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Morocco (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
Egypt (air)	172.00	86.00	46.00	Nepal (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	172.00	86.00	44.00
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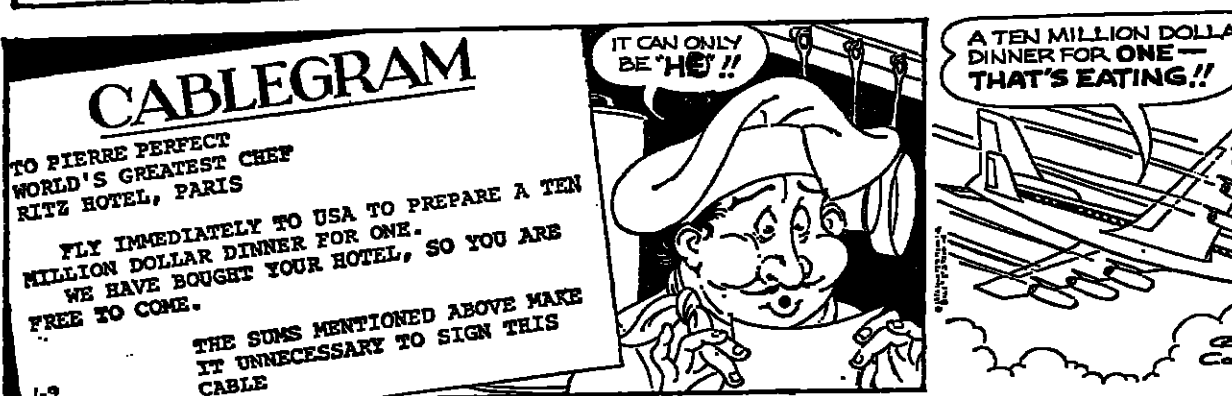
PEANUTS



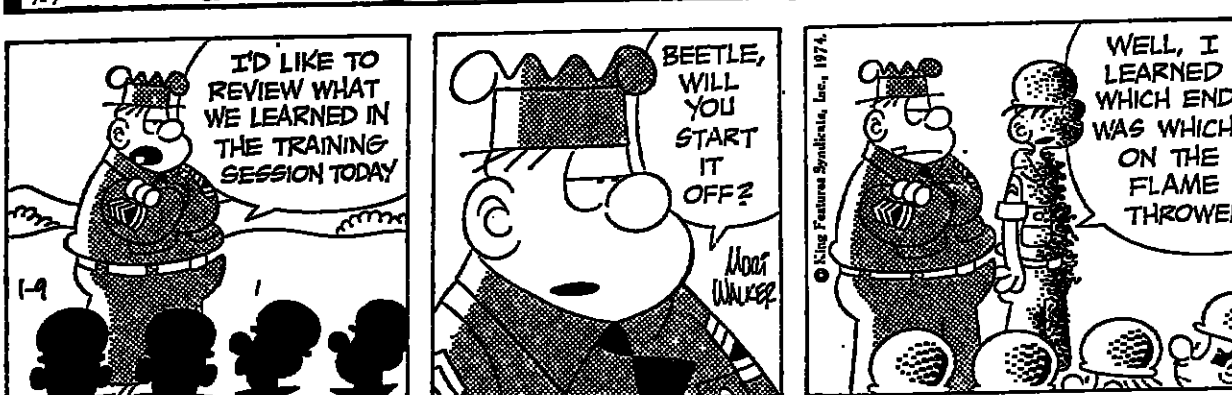
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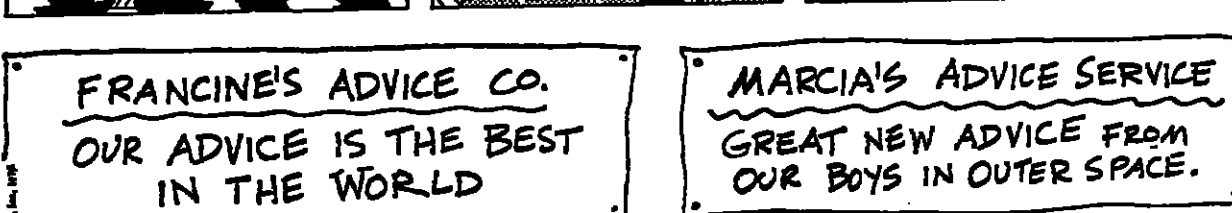
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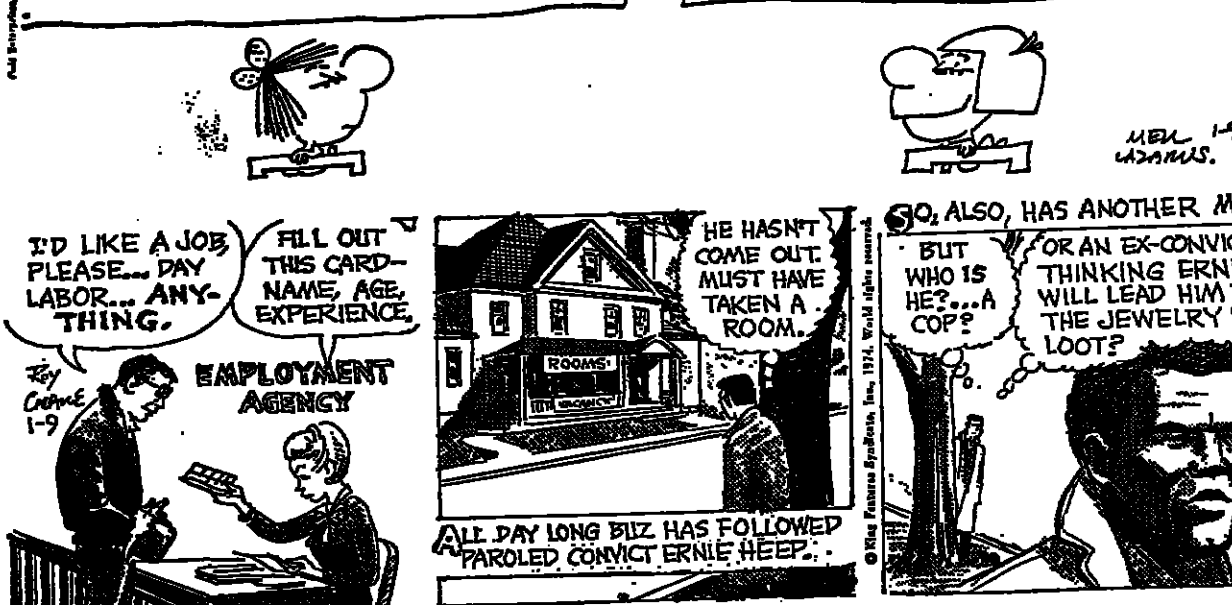
BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



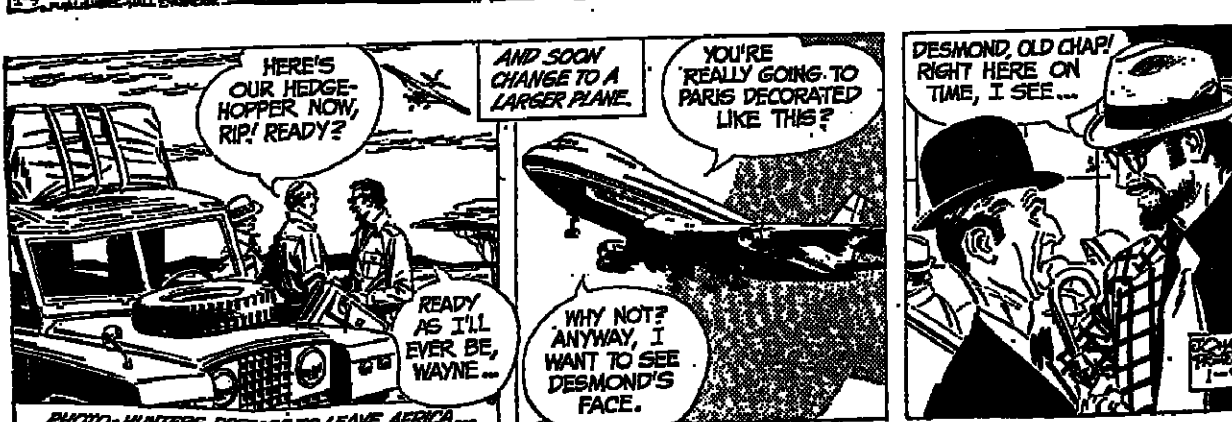
REX MORGAN M.D.



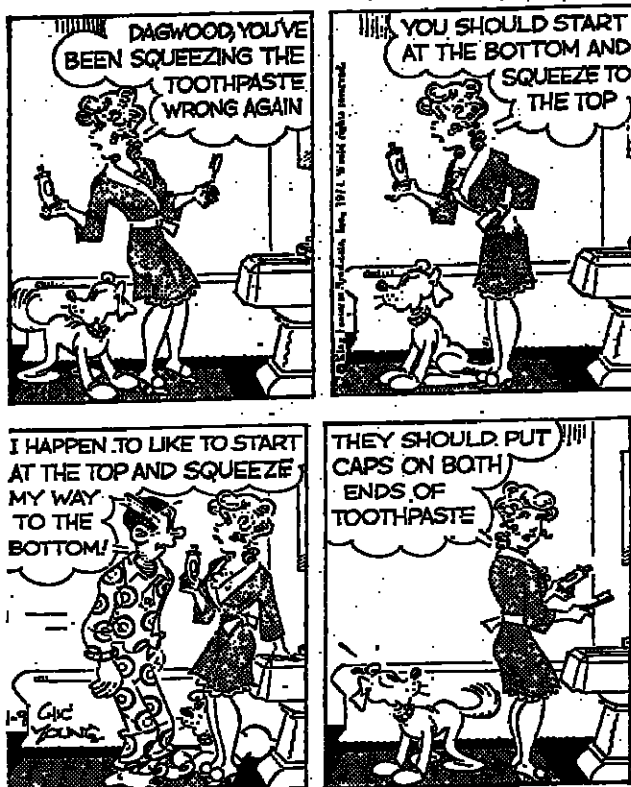
POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South found that a sound slam contract that is doomed by unfavorable distribution may after all succeed through the generosity of an opponent.

With normal breaks South would expect to make 12 or 13 tricks. He can ruff one spade in the dummy and run the nine of hearts, losing a trick perhaps to the heart king. But the breaks were not normal.

Table with 4 columns: NORTH, WEST, EAST, SOUTH (D). It contains card symbols and numbers for a bridge hand.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOSOP, BLEAC, FISHET, WAYYAN. A word game where letters are rearranged to form words.

BOOKS

SWEET DREAMS

By Michael Frayn, Viking, 173 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"Sweet Dreams" by Michael Frayn is one of those novels which asks the reader to be more imaginative than the author. Because this is a "fantasy," all responsibility for coherence or meaning automatically becomes ours.

"My work," he says, "depends upon my having some kind of... depth. Some kind of moral complexity and ambiguity. Our whole involvement in the world is devious."

Best Sellers

Table with 3 columns: Rank, Title, Author. It lists best-selling books from The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS: 1 Old English bard, 5 Cowboy wear, 10 Movie dog, 14 Siberian river, 15 Wrath or tree, 16 Coarse tobacco, 17 Mental lapse, 19 Pacific cloth, 20 Actor from Wales, 21 Devotee, 23 Desserts, 25 Gush, 26 Bonfire sounds, 28 Derivative looks, 33 Stockmarket activity, 34 Bookkeeper's, 36 "Brother" song, 37 Villa d', 38 Delicacies, old style, 39 Quickly Lat., 40 This way, in Spain, 41 Lucia or Maria, 42 Kind of TV show, 43 Recollective piece, 45 Confuse, 47 Dame Edith, 49 Wit, 50 Certain Bounty crewman, 53 Stable sounds, 57 Kitchen unit, 58 Airport workers, 60 Withered, 61 Incensed, 62 Actress Lee, 63 Back talk, 64 Auriculate, 65 Duchin, 13 Thickening agent, 18 Marciano, 22 Actor Alfred, 24 City on the Meuse, 26 Give a shellacking to, 27 Small civet, 28 Plane instruments, 29 Italian server, 31 Badgerlike animal, 32 Vestment, 35 Contents of some bags, 38 Hall or Tech, 39 Liturgical song, 41 Chinese city, 42 Faded, 44 Sheep, 46 Brown, 48 Sawlike organ, 50 Hart, 51 Eye part, 52 Surf sound, 54 Grating, 55 Actress Anna, 56 Influence, 59 Shoshonean

